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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1871. NO. 45.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Question of a Regency in England.

The Queen Refuses Her Assent.

The Lord Chancellor to Sign Public Documents.

Speech of Gladstone at Greenwich.

The Strike at Ghent Spreading.

The English Regency Question—The Lord Chancellor to Sign Public Documents in Place of the Queen.

LONDON, October 29.—At a recent Cabinet Council held to consider questions relating to the royal family, the Queen was asked to give her consent to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with a Russian princess. Also, her consent for the establishment of a regency with the Prince of Wales as regent, she refused assent to either proposition. Subsequently she refused to affix the royal signature to the public documents which were presented. The Cabinet afterwards continued the discussion of the question of a regency, and a definite proposition was introduced to appoint the Chancellor to sign the documents in place of the Queen.

Speech of Gladstone at Greenwich.

LONDON, October 28.—It is estimated that nearly twelve thousand persons were present at Greenwich to-day to hear the speech of Mr. Gladstone. When the speaker arrived at noon he was greeted with cheers. He said he was profoundly impressed with the grandeur of the welcome, but sorry his duties prevented him oftener visiting his constituents. He then discussed the subjects agitating the public. The chief complaint against the Government was that it attempted too much, but the necessity existed for measures on more subjects than it was possible to carry into immediate effect. The present Liberal administration had the longest life of any administration since 1832. There was reason to believe its vitality unimpaired. The facts connected with the dismissals from dock yards were grossly exaggerated. The total number of men discharged were only 1,450. The reduction is in accordance with the policy of his predecessor. The economies of the present government, though subject to official patronage, is gratifying. There was reason for congratulation over the abolition of the purchase system in the army. The House of Lords might need reform, but nothing should be done precipitately. The Lords have not done wisely in rejecting the ballot bill, which would again be introduced. The contagious disease act would be considered next session in a manner to command the sympathies of the nation. At the conclusion a resolution of confidence to Mr. Gladstone was carried, there being only about two hundred dissenting voices.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

VERSAILLES, October 28.—Viscount Chaisel has resigned the position of French Envoy at Florence.

FRANKFORT, October 28.—The operatives at Chevence, a large manufacturing town in Saxony, have struck work on a demand for the reduction of time to ten hours and increased pay for overwork. In consequence the operations of twenty factories have been suspended.

BRUSSELS, October 28.—*La Liberte* says the strike at Ghent is spreading.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 28, 1:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92⅝@92⅝ for account. Bonds—5-20's, of '62, 91¾; do of '65, 91¾; do of '67, 92⅞; 10-40's, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 28, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Cheese 59s.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

Singular Accident at a Blast Furnace Near Youngstown, O.—Several Deaths as the Result.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., October 28, 1871.

One stack of the Andrews Bros.'s furnace, two miles east of this city, exploded early this morning, demolishing the stack, hoisting house and setting fire to the stock house, which was partly saved by the fire department. Nine men were severely injured, of whom two have died to-day, and two or three cannot possibly live. The loss is over seventy thousand dollars. The building is insured for about seventy thousand. The stack was full at the time, and the cause of the explosion is a mystery to the oldest furnace men in the valley, a like accident never having occurred to their knowledge.

MORMONISM.

Sentence of the Bigamist Hawkins.

ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF YOUNG AND HIS SON

Wells, Stout and Kimballi n Custody

Belligerent Spirit of the Women

SALT LAKE, October 28.—Chief Justice McKean this morning passed sentence upon Thos. Hawkins, the polygamist, as follows: Thomas Hawkins, I am sorry for you; very sorry. You may not think so now, but I shall try to make you think so by the mercy which I shall show you. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth. For many years you were a kind husband and kind father. At length, however, the evil spirit of polygamy tempted and possessed you. Then happiness departed from your household and now by the complaint of your faithful wife and the verdict of a law-abiding jury, you stand at this bar a convicted criminal. The laws give me large discretion in passing sentence upon you. I might both fine and imprison you, or I might fine you only or imprison. I might imprison you twenty years and fine you one thousand dollars. I cannot imprison you less than three years, for fine you less than three hundred dollars. It is right that you should be fined, among other reasons to help defray the expenses of enforcing the laws, but my experience has been such that were I to fine you only, I am satisfied the fine would be paid out of other funds than yours, and thus you go free, absolutely free from all punishment, and other men who mislead the people would make you and thousands of others believe that God had sent the money to pay the fine; that God had prevented the Court from sending you to prison; that by a miracle you had been rescued from the authorities of the United States. I must look to it that my judgment give no aid and comfort to such men. I must look to it that my judgment be not so severe as to seem vindictive, and not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. This community ought to begin to learn that God does not interpose to rescue criminals from the consequences of their crimes; but on the contrary, He so orders the affairs of His universe that sooner or later crime shall come to light, and justice, and just as the Master, I will say here and now, that whenever your good behavior and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned. The judgment of the Court is that you be fined five dollars, that you be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of three years. Contrary to all expectations there was little or no excitement in the court room. The attendance was large, but generally all maintained proper decorum. The United States Marshal and deputies were fully prepared for any emergency. Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was given by the prisoner's counsel.

Warrants are out for the arrest of Brigham Young and John M. A. Young, on a charge of murder, on having ordered the killing of Richard Yates. The indictment on the murder charge was also found to be found on the testimony of Bill Hickman, who was once termed the Gentile's friend, but who never can go to Mormon authorities. Yates visited the Mormon camp during the rebellion of 1854, ostensibly to sell powder. The Mormons regarded him as a spy, and some weeks after arrested him and placed him in the custody of Hickman, Bill Young, Stout, who then commanded the Mormon troops, and Hosea Stout was Judge Advocate, and on the way to Salt Lake United States Judge Cradlebaugh, Brigham Young and Joseph A., and at the instigation of Wells and Stout, Hickman is also confined now at Camp Douglas. He went with the officers to Echo canon, and after pointing out the spot where he had buried Yates, assisted in disinterring the remains.

Daniel H. Wells, Mayor of the city, Hosea A. Stout, formerly Attorney General of the Territory, and W. Belden Kimball, in Hearty canon, were arrested an hour since by United States Marshal Patrick, upon an indictment by the Grand Jury charging them with murder. Tom Fitch made application to admit them to bail, which will be passed on Monday. The prisoners were placed in a carriage and taken to Camp Douglas.

Upon inquiry it was ascertained to be too true. It appears that a man named Benedict Rideoffer lived on a piece of land belonging to Fred. Ageter, a very small man and a cripple. Young was a large, stout, and, as we are informed, paid some attention to the daughter of Rideoffer, which of course led to marriage to her. His attentions and proposition were favorably entertained by Rideoffer, but were highly displeasing to Ageter. The latter, however, and it seems that he and deceased had several words previous to the murder, which resulted in a challenge from Ageter to meet him. He was pursued to the southern part of the territory.

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Mechanics and Laborers in Demand at Good Wages—The Underwriters' Schedule of Rates—Noble Conduct of a Sewing Girl, &c., &c.

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In accordance with the proclamation of Mayor Mason, to-morrow will be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

The Chicago underwriters held a meeting last evening and unanimously agreed upon the following schedule of rates for insurance: on elevators five per cent.; on planing mills four per cent.; on saw and pork packing houses two and a half per cent.; insurance on frame packing houses not stated; on lumber yards and sheds $1 per cent.; on dwellings three and a quarter per cent.; contents three and a quarter per cent.; on grocers, distillers, one per cent.; contents the same; frame commercial risks, when built according to specifications, three and a half per cent., and on contents three and a half.

Corporation Counsel Tuley relates the following incident connected with the great fire: A young Irish girl and dressmaker who had by years of hard labor saved a little money. While the fire was burning she found herself without food, and went out, and send her a car load of provisions. Her brother and also. Three poor families then came to her house, and in the first ten days after the fire, fed by one meal or more, six hundred people. She is a large, modest, retiring Christian girl, and when discovered it, not from her here, but indirectly. She has been by the wife's husband about five years.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad will open their new route to Kansas City, via Jacksonville, Illinois, and Hannibal, Missouri, on Monday next. This gives Chicago a new route to Kansas and the West.

A. C. and O. E. Badger, bankers, claim that they have not suspended, but are transacting their business as before the fire.

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It is understood that the proper Government officials will make the recommendation to Congress to provide liberally for Chicago in the way of Government buildings. The old custom-house and postoffice, combined in one building, was insufficient in capacity for the Government business transacted there, and it has been suggested that the Government purchase adjoining lots and erect a structure of the present locality. This suggestion seems to have exalted the ideas of the owners of the property valued at Monroe street, as they now ask a half the way from two thousand to three thousand dollars per foot for their lots, which is largely in advance of the price asked previous to the fire. The Government will not feel obliged to pay these prices, if others do not come down in their views, the Government buildings will probably be located at some other point. It is understood that all property holders on Michigan avenue, fronting on the proposed Central depot, with a single exception, have withdrawn their opposition to the sale of the ground on which the depot is to be built. The only one who still withdraw his opposition on condition that the Railroad Company will build a bridge across the mouth of Chicago river, at a cost of $75,000. This will probably be done, and the injunction which restrains the sale to the companies will be withdrawn. When this is accomplished there will be no legal obstacle to the occupation of the grounds, and the railroad company will at once proceed to erect the building.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Another Fine Well on Bully Hill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 29, 1871.

Well No. 1, on the Rial Farm, Bully Hill, owned by Prentice, Crawford, Barbour & Co., struck a few weeks ago, was torpedoed on Friday, and is doing fully one hundred and fifty barrels per day. This well is causing great excitement in Bully Hill district.

AN EIGHTEEN HUNDRED BARREL WELL.

The Titusville *Herald* says: Last evening dispatches were received from West Hickory stating that a large well had been struck at East Hickory, on the farm of Wyncoop & Hasson, which has the enormous production of 1,800 barrels per day. We give this rumor for what it is worth, and shall obtain some reliable information in regard to the strike, if it exists, before our next issue.

POLITICAL.

New York Nominations.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Judge Ledwith, member of the Committee of Seventy, accepts the nomination of both Tammany and the Democracy for the Supreme Court. The Greeley Republicans last night adopted the city nominations of the Young Democrats. The Murphy party adopted the same ticket. By this action there is a union of the opposition to Tammany on candidates for Register, judge of the Superior Court and Marine Courts. The nominations were the result of a compromise, giving the Republicans a portion of the offices. On candidates for legislative and city offices, other than the above, the anti-Tammany parties, as a general thing, have separate nominations.

The Reform Democrats, at the instance of Charles O'Conor, nominated Richard Sermuer, of Ohio, as a candidate for the Assembly in this city against the Tammany candidate, Tom Fields. Seymour telegraphs his acceptance.

An immense meeting of the Democratic reformers was held to-night to ratify the nominations, at which addresses were made by the reform leaders. In an able and eloquent speech Mr. Gilbert strongly denounced the present city officials and says that a close surveillance be kept at the polls on election day. Where repeaters were caught, they should receive summary punishment.

Sudden Death of a Greenville Merchant in Sharon, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., October 28, 1871.

A man named Samuel McIvin, about sixty-five years of age, a merchant from Greenville, Pa., dropped dead at about three o'clock this afternoon with a congestive chill, while talking to a friend at the Valley Forge Iron Work in this place.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

An Explanation from Mr. Stokes

Wherein He Criminates Himself.

Redemption of Charred Greenbacks.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1871.

Cadet Engineers.

The following young gentlemen, recently examined at the Naval Academy, were found qualified, and have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy as Cadet Engineers, and ordered to report to Commodore Worden without delay, for the purpose of prosecuting their studies: Henry L. Cleaver, of Reading, Pa.; Robert G. Dunnig, of Columbus, Ohio; Albert S. Rust, of Ripon, Wis.

Stokes's Explanation.

Stokes, of Tennessee, declares that he was not connected in the fraudulent transactions in connection with the bounties paid on account of Capt. Beatty's scouts. He admits, however, that he received at three different times sums amounting in the aggregate to ten thousand dollars for services in getting the claim through the department. He thinks the money made in the operation by those concerned was by first buying up the claims of the members of the company for merely a nominal sum, and then securing the passage of the bill for full payment. His lawyers are much concerned at his admission of receiving ten thousand dollars, as it brings him within the operation of the law making it a penitentiary offense for a member of Congress to prosecute claims in the departments against the government.

Redemption of Charred Money.

The clerks of the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department voluntarily remained at their posts on Saturday to count for redemption a large lot of charred money from Chicago, in the hope that those remitting it in obtaining their money at the earliest possible day.

Public Buildings in Chicago.

Secretary Boutwell has agreed to recommend that the Government erect public buildings at Chicago upon a single square selected for the purpose.

Excursion from the West.

Persons in this city have completed arrangements with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and several lines at the West, to carry excursion parties of five or more persons from the principal towns in Ohio and Indiana and from St. Louis to Washington and returning them at half fare at any time during the coming session of Congress.

REVOLUTIONARY MEXICO.

Surrender of Juarezists at Saltillo.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Special telegrams from Mexico report the surrender of the Juarist forces at Saltillo to the revolutionary command of General Trevino. Trevino found a considerable amount of war material in the place, and proceeds to prepare to defend Nuevo Leon against the revolutionists. General Rivas has pronounced against Juarez in the Huastaca country.

THE MURDER MANIA.

Two Horrible Murders—A Man Beaten to Death with a Hoe-Handle—A Woman's Brains Dashed Out with a Stone.

(From the Tuscarawas Advocate, 27th.)

Our citizens were startled on last Friday morning by a report that a murder had been committed in the vicinity of the Big Spring school house.

It appears that a man named Benedict Rideoffer lived on a piece of land belonging to Fred. Ageter, a very small man and a cripple. Young was a large, stout, and, as we are informed, paid some attention to the daughter of Rideoffer, which of course led to marriage to her. His attentions and proposition were favorably entertained by Rideoffer, but were highly displeasing to Ageter. The latter, however, and it seems that he and deceased had several words previous to the murder, which resulted in a challenge from Ageter to meet him. He was pursued to the southern part of the territory.

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THE SMALL-POX.

Meeting of the Board of Health—The City to be Sub-Districted—Daily Reports of Small-Pox Cases to be Received—Councils to be Asked for Money to Forward Sanitary Measures.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held Saturday afternoon.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Edwards, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be directed to divide the city into as many districts as he has deputies, and instruct them to call on physicians in their respective districts daily and ascertain the number of cases of small-pox of said physicians. It shall be the duty of said deputies to report to the Health Officer the names and place of residence of each case, in order that the proper sanitary regulations may be adopted; if the present number of deputies is not sufficient to attend to this matter the Health Officer will have power to add to their number.

No other business was transacted and the Board adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock. There was a very meagre attendance of members, and notwithstanding the alarming ravages of the small-pox it seems almost impossible to get a full meeting of the Board.

The opinion of the Solicitor having been asked in regard to the power of the Board to prevent persons infected with the small-pox from being brought from Allegheny and the adjoining boroughs and also to compulsory vaccination, Mr. Swartzwelder submitted the following:

To the Board of Health of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: I have been requested to give an opinion as to the power of your Board to prevent persons residing or living in Allegheny city or the adjacent towns afflicted with contagious diseases from being brought into the city of Pittsburgh; and further, whether the Board have power to compel vaccination.

I am of the opinion that under the seventh section of the act of April, 1850, the Board have power to make regulations excluding all parties so afflicted from entering the city (and publishing the same in one or more newspapers of the city) under a penalty of five hundred dollars. I am, further, of the opinion that the Board have power to order the imposition of fine or penalty to compel vaccination.

Very respectfully,

M. SWARTZWELDER,
Solicitor of Board.

This opinion is important, as several cases of small-pox were reported to the Board on the South Side and Allegheny. In the last two weeks there were eight persons who contracted the disease outside the city.

For the week ending Saturday noon, there were twenty-eight deaths from small-pox in this city, as reported by Health officer Gray. This is the largest number reported in one week.

Circulars calling upon the people to attend to the important matter of vaccination will be distributed throughout the city this week.

Councils will be asked to-day to make an appropriation for sanitary purposes, as the Board is out of funds.

THE BURNED CAR.

The Name of the Man Burned—Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner has held an inquest on the remains of the man burned to death on the Pan Handle Railroad at Walker's Mills. It appeared that the deceased was named Andrew Breen. He was about twenty years of age, and his parents reside in Cincinnati. He was not authorized to ride in the car, as appears, but was "stealing a ride." Beside himself, there were two boys in the car, also stealing a ride, and a man, having in charge the five horses and the two carts. The car in which they rode was an ordinary box car, with sliding doors, and open, and the doors of which, so there was no possible means of escape. In the meantime the train was stopped, and some two hundred workmen promptly broke the slats on one side of the car, releasing the imprisoned men. The man in charge of the horses was somewhat burned, but not severely. Breen was so badly injured that he died yesterday. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts adduced. The parents of the unfortunate young man were telegraphed to, and sent a request that he be buried here.

The Allegheny Depot.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The people, especially those traveling on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, have long been clamoring for a new station, and the new railroad street depot in Allegheny. The old one was a disgrace to the city, and also to the railroad company. A few weeks ago the company determined to tear down the old and erect a new building, such as would be a credit to both corporations.

Plans were made and adopted and the work contracted for, with a view to enclosing the new building this fall. The old building was taken down, and the office and waiting rooms for the public school building immediately south of the railroad tracks. The rooms are wholly inadequate to the immense travel on the road to and from this station, but the company hoped to get the building enclosed before that in a short time the new building would be finished, and all interested would be accommodated comfortably therein.

Now, however, that the plans of the new building contemplated the occupancy of twelve feet of ground, fronting on Federal street, in some twelve feet of which the city, under control of the Railroad Company practically, on which they have laid their tracks, and which again and again they use to use for that purpose. Now, the city cannot regain possession of those twelve feet of ground and the Railroad Company needs the space for the extension of the station house, but the city refuses its consent to the use of the ground fixed for that purpose, and consequently *for no other purpose* than such as have been declared by the Supreme Court to be *railroad*.

There is another fact, moreover, in the case, and that is that the ground they want to build upon although a part of the *common*, was used as a *public street* in connection with Bank lane, which is now also inclosed and occupied by the company as their own, without any authority for so doing. The writer—*for thirty or forty* years at least before their ownership.

I make these additional suggestions because it seems proper that the Company and the Councils should both comprehend the question, when the one is proposing to build, and the other is about granting into court; and that it shall be fully understood that the work on the new depot is to be suspended until a title can be acquired through the Councils, the suspicion is likely to be indefinite.

ALLEGHENY.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency, the President of the United States, having by his proclamation set apart Thursday, the thirtieth of November, 1871, as a day of National Thanksgiving:

Now, therefore, I, John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, do hereby cordially commend to the people thereof the observance of the same as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for our State, national and individual blessings, and of prayer for the continuance of His gracious favor.

As entirely appropriate to the possible let business pursuits be suspended. Let us spend the day in religious worship, and in such sacred enjoyments with the family circle, and so secure its and restrictive of the home circle, and so secure its pleasures and perform its duties as to make our hearts more deeply sensible of our obligations to God and our fellow-men. "Whoso offereth praise glorifieth me." "He that rulety upon the poor reproacheth the Lord, and that which he hath given will He pay him again."

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-sixth.

By the Governor:

JOHN W. GEARY.

F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE MORMON CRISIS.

A Mob Sure to Follow Brigham Young's Incarceration—Probable Results of a Collision with the Federal Authorities.

[Editorial Correspondence in Indianapolis Journal.]

I do not believe that the Mormons will stand still and await the salvation of Judge Lord when the crisis comes. In my opinion there is no prison in Utah strong enough to hold Brigham Young one hour, and to attempt to imprison him while the military force of the United States at Salt Lake numbers less than five thousand armed men would be a piece of extreme folly. Brigham has ten thousand men at his command, who are armed and equipped, and are fully prepared to brave every danger in his service. The time has arrived now, between the Mormon and Federal authorities would result in a temporary Mormon victory that would settle the whole question of Mormonism and enthusiasm. I have met scores of gentlemen in Salt Lake and here, who have studied the Mormon character for years, and they all believe that a mob and rescue is sure to follow Young's incarceration, unless an army of United States troops are on the ground at the time.

There are other reasons afloat as to what the Mormons may do in case a conflict is brought about. It is a well known fact that they have always lived in daily expectation of the Second Coming, and it is asserted that they have formed alliances with the Indians, and that every Utah would kindle into the flame of a frontier war throughout the Indian country. Gentlemen who are thoroughly familiar with the country tell me that Brigham has been secretly surveying and building the overland telegraph and railroad for the purpose that the Mormons should hold their territory—destroying railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific—for an indefinite time. That it would require the raising of a large army to subjugate them, if they could be subjugated at all. Others say that when the war begins the Mormons will gather their hosts and go south into Mexico, leaving the Salt Lake Valley just as they found it. Now, twenty-five years ago, they pitched their tents there after their toilsome journey across the plains. Some short-lighted individuals fondly hope that the Saints will fold their tents and steal silently away, leaving the country, which they have made to blossom like the rose, to the interloping Gentiles, who have recently swarmed into the valley and are waiting for something to turn up. There are other sharp-set fellows who are conveniently near with their "pockets full of rocks," expecting to make handsome speculations in Mormon real estate, mining interests and merchandise, when Judge McKean and his deputy prosecutors get Brigham in limbo.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Another Fine Well on Bully Hill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 29, 1871.

Well No. 1, on the Rial Farm, Bully Hill, owned by Prentice, Crawford, Barbour & Co., struck a few weeks ago, was torpedoed on Friday, and is doing fully one hundred and fifty barrels per day. This well is causing great excitement in Bully Hill district.

AN EIGHTEEN HUNDRED BARREL WELL.

The Titusville *Herald* says: Last evening dispatches were received from West Hickory stating that a large well had been struck at East Hickory, on the farm of Wyncoop & Hasson, which has the enormous production of 1,800 barrels per day. We give this rumor for what it is worth, and shall obtain some reliable information in regard to the strike, if it exists, before our next issue.

POLITICAL.

New York Nominations.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Judge Ledwith, member of the Committee of Seventy, accepts the nomination of both Tammany and the Democracy for the Supreme Court. The Greeley Republicans last night adopted the city nominations of the Young Democrats. The Murphy party adopted the same ticket. By this action there is a union of the opposition to Tammany on candidates for Register, judge of the Superior Court and Marine Courts. The nominations were the result of a compromise, giving the Republicans a portion of the offices. On candidates for legislative and city offices, other than the above, the anti-Tammany parties, as a general thing, have separate nominations.

The Reform Democrats, at the instance of Charles O'Conor, nominated Richard Sermuer, of Ohio, as a candidate for the Assembly in this city against the Tammany candidate, Tom Fields. Seymour telegraphs his acceptance.

An immense meeting of the Democratic reformers was held to-night to ratify the nominations, at which addresses were made by the reform leaders. In an able and eloquent speech Mr. Gilbert strongly denounced the present city officials and says that a close surveillance be kept at the polls on election day. Where repeaters were caught, they should receive summary punishment.

Sudden Death of a Greenville Merchant in Sharon, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., October 28, 1871.

A man named Samuel McIvin, about sixty-five years of age, a merchant from Greenville, Pa., dropped dead at about three o'clock this afternoon with a congestive chill, while talking to a friend at the Valley Forge Iron Work in this place.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

Trotting and Pacing Matches—"Sorrel Dan" and "Annie Collins" Trotting Under Protest—"Coldwater Billy" at Work—The End Not Yet.

The crowd at Oakland Park on Saturday was not as large as on the previous days of the week, many being of opinion that the sport had ended according to programme. A large majority of those present were interested in the result of the 2:35 trot, which had been postponed from Friday on account of darkness.

Although the trotting match was announced to commence at half past one it was an hour later when the horses answered the bell. Of the nine horses entered but four took the track: "Tramp," g. g., entered by G. Logan, of Buffalo; "Sallie," s. m., by A. M. Wilson, of Youngstown, Ohio; "Sorrel Dan," c. g., by W. H. Crawford, of Tidioute, Pa. and "Annie Collins," br. m., by T. Collins of this city. The judges drew for positions with the following result: "Sallie," the pole; "Tramp," second; "Sorrel Dan," third and "Annie Collins" on the outside.

TWO STARTS WERE MADE

Before the horses got away when the mare on the inside took the lead, with the other close behind her. At the end of the first quarter "Annie Collins" had the lead and gradually increased the gap, coming in ahead and passing the score in 2:39½ with "Sallie" second, "Sorrel Dan" third and "Tramp" fourth.

The second heat was entered upon without much trouble, "Sorrel Dan" taking the lead and coming home in 2:38¾ with "Sallie" second, "Fanny" third and "Annie Collins" fourth. During the heat "Sallie" behaved very badly, breaking several times and giving her driver considerable trouble.

"SORREL DAN" AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

"Sallie" took the lead in the third heat, with "Dan" and "Annie" in the immediate vicinity and "Tramp" in the neighborhood. The heat, which was one of the best contested of the day, resulted in favor of "Sorrel Dan" in 2:38¾, with "Sallie" second, "Annie Collins" third, and "Tramp" bringing up the rear.

The fourth heat was also won by the Tidioute horse, it coming in in 2:39¾, thus getting the heat and race, as in the second heat "Sallie" broke up and was next called up. He had been convicted of larceny, but there was considerable sympathy for him owing to the fact that he had served in the army, and had received the marks of rebel bullets in his neck, during the battle of Gettysburg. It was also understood that several respectable citizens had appealed to the Court for a lenient sentence, especially as the stolen money had all been returned, and the principal offenders had been sent to the penitentiary for long terms. Mr. Scully has been sent to the work-house for the term of one year.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Cella Burns alias Wesley, who was convicted of unlawfully cutting and wounding George Love, was sent to the workhouse for two years.

Henry Klotts, convicted of the larceny of a gold watch and chain worth two hundred and fifty dollars, and an overcoat worth fifty dollars, from G. Faas, was sentenced to the workhouse for six months and also to pay the cost of prosecution.

Charles Kerch, who plead guilty to one of a breaspin from Thomas C. Hellming, was sentenced to undergo one year's imprisonment in the county jail.

Charles Kerch, who plead guilty to receiving stolen property, was sentenced to a charge of illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the county jail.

John Mullen convicted of committing an assault and battery upon Catharine Mullen, was sentenced to the mercy of the court, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, and the costs of prosecution.

John Reibley, convicted of committing an aggravated assault and battery upon John Gilbert, twenty months of age, was sentenced to pay the costs and to undergo confinement at the Workhouse for ninety days.

Thomas Grafton, Ann McCoe and Mary Sherry, the former of whom plead guilty and the two latter were found guilty by the jury of keeping a disorderly house, were each sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Court adjourned until Monday morning, when the trial list and sentencing will be resumed.

Supreme Court—Fall Bench.

The following cases were disposed of Saturday:

Mary Ann Hall vs. Thomas Hall, Westmoreland county. Argued by Painter and Barclay for plaintiff in error, and by Johnston and Golden contra, and thereupon judgment was affirmed, and costs of appeal awarded. Per curiam.

Wm. Williams vs. Wm. Williams's executors. Westmoreland county. Argued by Laird for plaintiff in error, and Cowan and Foster contra.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Alexander McClurg filed a paper offering to live again with his wife, and asking that in case she refuse to live with him, that the Court make an order for him to pay alimony to her he suspended. Mr. Marshall, the counsel for the opposite side, produced a paper published to have been published by McClurg within the past ten days, in which he preferred a serious charge against his wife, and intimated that a rule to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Mary E. McCormick vs. Alexander B. McConnell. Petition in divorce on the ground of desertion. No appearance entered.

In the case of Snyder vs. Schmidt, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Foster & Co. vs. Lowry is still on trial and will be concluded to-day. There will be no further jury trials in this district for two weeks.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Owing to the illness of the District Attorney, no business of importance was transacted. The jury trials will be resumed this morning.

Republican City Executive Committee.

The following are the names of the members of this committee. A meeting will be held on Monday evening, the 6th day of November, at the office of the purpose of appointing a day for holding the municipal primary elections, and such other business as shall be brought up for consideration. Full attendance is desired.

HENRY M. LONG, Chairman.
First ward—H. M. Long, H. Smith, Alexander Hanna, Thomas Scandrett.
Second ward—Alfred Wherry, James E. Crow, John Mayer, William Chambers.
Third ward—James McBrier, H. K. Tyler, Christ. Geis, Andrew Dreisa, Alexander Hastings, Casper Gang, Henry Shultz.
Fourth ward—J. C. Patterson, John Dalzell, John A. Myers, R. M. Blair, John McCague, Samuel Hazlett, R. Stoetz.
Fifth ward—John Heath, William Hagey, Alex. Patterson, Edward Wilkins.
Sixth ward—John Speer, W. F. Trimble, J. P. Ferree, Capt. Bartley.
Seventh ward—Peter Reichman, George Hartman, M. Kelly, Charles Sauer.
Eighth ward—George Moul, George McConnell, William Kress, A. N. Burchfield.
Ninth ward—Jacob Vogel, Thomas M. Bo

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1871.

CITY TICKET

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE Chicago *Times* says that the press of the country will confer a favor by making known that "there will be plenty of work there for good mechanics at fair wages, plenty of shelter and plenty to eat." Local Trades Unions have been sending out circulars saying that there was no demand for labor. Such enemies are properly denounced.

THE latest returns from the election in West Virginia on the 26th, indicate that the Democrats have carried the State. The Wheeling *Register* claims that the Republicans carried but one of the eleven Senatorial districts, and elected but eleven of the seventy-eight members of the Convention. The Legislature will bear nearly the same complexion.

A NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD from tide water to Pittsburgh is said to be one of the full-formed projects soon to be developed practically. Concerning who are the originators and managers nothing precise can be stated as present. It may be said, however, that the office is in Philadelphia. Is it an outcome of the Pennsylvania Company, or a competitor of the great monopoly? This is a question which will receive an answer in due time.

OUR Allegheny friends have a depot excitement on their hands, as will be seen from communications herewith printed. The want of a proper depot there has been long felt, a want which it is now proposed to supply. It would be curious should the dispute about a few rods of ground result in continuing the old structure. Is there no way of arriving at a fair understanding, or is it necessarily the case that railroad companies and the public must quarrel whenever one or the other, or both, desire the accomplishment of an object for the benefit of all alike?

THE scamp who forged the names of WM. M. LYON, J. H. SHOENBERGER, and W. K. NEDICK to what purports to be an important document, sent to us for publication, relating to municipal affairs, has made a good start for the penitentiary. The gentlemen whose names he forged and citizens generally who keep bank accounts, have an interest in having the rascal exposed. The attempt on us was at least creditable for a beginner, or an old hand even, (which he may be,) and so long as such a character is at large it may be well to give an extra scrutiny to signatures.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL, in his Boston lecture, Thursday evening last, declared that it was "a deplorable fact that one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty steamships traversing the Ocean between the ports of Europe, Portland, Boston, New York and Baltimore, not one sails under the American flag," and so far as he knew, "there is not one building in the country destined to sail under the American flag, while there are thirty or forty building to enter into trade under the English flag." The Secretary cannot be ignorant of the fact that there are now building in Philadelphia three or four large iron steamships to run from that port to European ports. Do we understand him to say that he is aware that they are destined to sail under the English flag? What has Philadelphia to say?

WE are sorry to see that Secretary BOUTWELL, in his otherwise liberal and thought ful speech in New York on topics affecting national prosperity, planted himself squarely on the record in favor of the continuance of the income tax till the last dollar of the public debt is paid. It is hardly to be wondered at that the declaration was received "with hisses." Secretary Boutwell has within the last few months repeatedly indorsed the recommendations made by the press for a sweeping reduction of the burdens of taxation during the ensuing Congress, and his own experience of the temper of the people with respect to the income tax ought to convince him that it should be the very first tax abolished. The nation has borne with it, and submitted to the annoying inquisitions which accompanied it, because it was willing to undergo any sacrifice that its honor and welfare called for. But neither the one nor the other demands the longer continuance of the odious imposition. The Secretary should remember that it has been continued from year to year for several years in express disregard of the original act imposing it, and that under the extensive reductions contemplated, not the shadow of an excuse remains for longer retaining it, even in the most modified and least obnoxious form.

THE National Convention of colored men, recently in session at Columbia, South Carolina, before its adjournment passed a resolution somewhat remarkable for its wisdom, and from which other representative Republican bodies might profitably take a hint. A strong effort was made to get through a resolution committing the colored people of the United States to the re-nomination of President GRANT; but the Convention voted down the proposition and adopted a substitute, declaring that it was impolitic to anticipate or in anywise attempt to fetter the action of the Republican National Convention by declaring in favor of a candidate for the Presidency. This was an admirable decision, and contains suggestions which should not pass unheeded. No inconsiderable embarrassments have within the last year been wrought by the untimely efforts of some to commit the Republican party to certain nominations, and the natural opposition to which a movement so far in advance of the proper time for making it gave rise. The present business of Republicans is to second the Administration in its efforts to permanently secure to the country the fruits of its measures of civil and political rehabilitation, and in otherwise carrying out the expressed will of the people; leaving the matter of the Presidential succession to the developments and needs of the future, and avoiding every step which tends to weaken or disintegrate the party.

THE whole country will sorrow to hear of the death of General ROBERT ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter heroic memory, which took place at Nice, France, last Thursday. He was one of the best Southern representatives of that splendid devotion to the Union of which General THOMAS was so conspicuous an example. He was not a great man, but he was a true man; and while abler and more brilliant minds than his were being so poisoned by the heresy of State allegiance that they forgot alike their honor and their oaths, he remained steadfast and loyal throughout, and for his country bared his sword against his kinsmen of his own section. The story of his defense of Sumter is known to every school boy in the country, and need not be recited here. For several years he had been in failing health, which he vainly tried to re-establish by residence and travel in the mild climes of Southern Europe. He had attained at his death the ripe age of sixty-five years. The promptitude with which he defended his country's flag under circumstances of the most trying character, endeared him while living to the hearts of the whole people, and now that he is dead will insure him an immortality of grateful remembrance.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
With all their country's wishes blest."

THE labor problem is undergoing considerable discussion just now, the lecture of Miss DICKINSON on "Democracies and Workingmen," and that of Secretary BOUTWELL on questions affecting our national prosperity, each being in a prominent degree aimed at strikes, and at such labor organizations as compel employers to hire labor at certain rates, or prohibit laborers from working except under certain arbitrary conditions and limitations; and both, moreover, being widely copied and commented upon by the press. Thus the subject is receiving general consideration and elucidation; the main tendency of the discussion being towards freedom of vocation and of individual control of the methods by which it is pursued. This has been the COMMERCIAL'S plan from the first, and it is gratifying to see it so generally indorsed. We do not say that capital has discharged its whole duty to labor, that manufacturers are always unselfish, or that the workingmen have nothing of which justly to complain. But the fact still remains that that which prevents them from attaining a greater degree of prosperity, and elevating themselves to a higher social grade, arises far more from their own want of persistence, frugality and thrift than from any oppression on the part of employers. Too many of our mechanics and workingmen are mere growlers; restless, shiftless, discontented and indolent; their highest ambition apparently being a realization of the Communists's idea of plenty without labor, enjoyment without responsibility, and liberty without restraint. The masses of the people have suffered more injury from these uneasy agitators and disturbers of the labor market than from any other cause; and it is an encouraging sign that they are beginning to be estimated at their true value. Men who settle down steadily to work in the spirit of diligent thrift and trustworthiness do more to solve the question of the improvement of the condition of the working classes than all the trades unions and labor movements that were ever combined.

DISINTEGRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL.

Some weeks ago, the London *Globe* newspaper contained a long article, the object of which was to show the real insignificance of the International Society, and to warn the English and American press against the danger of involuntarily aiding the society by assuming its importance and making its acts a subject of comment and discussion. Upon the whole, the *Globe's* treatment of the subject did not seem very satisfactory; it certainly failed to neutralize the impression concerning the society's powers of mischief, left by its well known acts during the last two years. The truth is that the International gave evidence of a skill in organization and of a degree of decision and energy in action over widely extended areas, which might well be regarded with fear, and which were not likely to be either counteracted or weakened by the indifference or the politic silence of the newspapers. Fully organized and fairly at work, it was evidently destined to be the architect of its own fortunes, with its prosperity dependent on its management and the spirit of its members. The plan of its organization and its mode of operation were at least ingenious; some of its aims could not but command the sympathy of the working classes everywhere, and it was not easy to perceive that any outside influences could destroy the society or arrest its progress. In fact, the society at present seems likely to perish by its own acts much sooner than, a little while ago, its enemies ventured to hope. It has fairly lost its character by its avowed sympathy for and participation in the Paris Communne; a catastrophe which may in future be referred to as one of the happy results of that tragical farce. The International was at one time pretty strong in Italy, and the government was seriously alarmed by its rapid progress. Now, on the ground that the working classes are indifferent or hostile to the society, the same government refuses to take measures for its suppression. In England there is reason to believe that it was gaining ground fast a few months ago, and it is well known that its leaders look upon the social and industrial state existing there as affording the best possible antecedent condition for their method of effecting social and political revolution. And yet some of the most conspicuous leaders of the Society have withdrawn from it in disgust with its action in reference to the Commune of Paris. Two of these leaders were among the founders of the Association, And KARL BLIND, likely to be well informed on the subject, in a lately published letter, affirms that the organization instead of increasing is on the decline. He says that in France the activity of its members during the time of the Commune has almost led to the dissolution of the Society. Mistrust and hostility have driven its adherents asunder. In the course of the late trials and in other ways, it was proved that many of the prominent Internationals were men who received LOUIS NAPOLEON'S pay in the time of the empire, for services rendered, and then as members of the Commune, did all they could for the distraction of the Republican party and for the destruction of political freedom. The effect has been disastrous to the harmony and prosperity of the Society. According to the same correspondent referred to above, the International leaders have no sympathy with Republicanism, or with general progress, and in England are wont to speak and think with more respect of the Tories than of their Liberal and Radical opponents. The statement may serve to explain recent reports concerning a coalition between the leaders of the workmen and certain Tory politicians in the interest of the laboring classes. Indeed, the entire object of the English Internationals would seem to be the improvement of their material condition, if possible, without disturbing established institutions, while on the continent the word International has now much the same meaning as the word Communist; a fact which implies the complete disorganization of the Society as it was understood to be a year ago.

THOUGH there is no prospect of a revolution in England, the political speculations of those Britons who would be pleased to see one, are not uninteresting and may be worthy of mention. A foreign observer now resident in London, whose antecedents and ways of thinking naturally bring him into connection with radicals of all sorts, and whose intellectual distinction and uprightness of character secure him the respect of less turbulent politicians, has lately published a statement on the subject. It seems that many quiet observers believe that the extreme Tories and a good many of the so-called Ultra-Conservatives are seeking by moral means to force the Queen to abdicate, that the Prince of Wales may take her place. In the condition of her majesty's health, for some time, it is alleged that GLADSTONE and his radical allies are able to do what they please. Royal power in England being feeble, even when wielded by the most vigorous hands, is now a mere shadow. Then, among the shopkeepers of London there is great dissatisfaction about the entire cessation of court life with its shows and consequent demand for the articles in which they deal, while the republicans are declaring that, instead of the Prince of Wales, a President shall succeed the Queen on her decease. Hence to arrest growing disaffection and to bring about a crisis while the republicans are still unprepared to meet it, constitute the scheme ascribed to the Tories and ultra-conservatives. Newspaper articles in which the Queen's feebleness is dwelt upon, and pictorial caricatures designed to suggest and familiarize to the popular mind the idea of her abdication, are regarded as signs and agencies of the scheme, and Mr. DISRAELI's recent assertion of her majesty's "physical and moral unfitness for her royal duties" is supposed to have been a bold move in furtherance of the same object. After all, however, the plan is likely to come to naught. The Queen in her feebleness is reaping the blessings of her virtuous life and reign; she has the hearts of the people, and the dissatisfaction referred to above, is almost confined to a single city and to a class who have as little political influence as any other. And to add strength to her position, her rival, the Prince of Wales, is what everybody knows—such a Prince as comparatively few long to see converted into a King.

A CRISIS is evidently approaching in the affairs of England. The infirmities of the Queen have, it appears, been made the subject of Cabinet consultation. According to our cable telegrams, published in another column, the Privy Council have considered it necessary to ask Her Majesty's consent to the establishment of a regency with the Prince of Wales at its head, and that the proposition so offended her that she not only refused to entertain it for a moment, but also refused her consent to the marriage of her son, the Duke of Edinburgh, to a Russian Princess, and exhibited other evidences of extreme anger, not to say symptoms of mental alienation. The proposition subsequently made in the Cabinet that such documents as required the Royal signature should hereafter be presented to the Lord Chancellor in place of the Queen, looks as though the opinion which DISRAELI lately expressed concerning Her Majesty, is shared in by the members of her own Council. Should the Queen reconsider her refusal, and the regency be established as proposed, it will bring the English nation face to face with a grave peril. Let us hope that whatever changes may take place, the people may have wisdom to eschew the leadership of demagogues of whatever character or station. As between WALES on the one hand, and BRADLAUGH on the other, there is not much choice. It is to be hoped, however, that a way may be found to steer clear of both.

A Most Distressing Record.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The records of suffering and distress, and still imminent danger from fire, in many parts of our country, have been sufficient to call forth the active sympathy and help of every one who can feel for the woes of others. The wide-spread desolation and ruin have been met with almost universal generosity, and from all points gifts have been sent with a liberal hand. Not only have individuals subscribed largely for the relief of the distressed, but corporations, interpreting the will of the people have come forward with large donations. St. Louis, we are told, besides a munificent contribution, amounting to nearly half a million dollars, has given shelter and assistance to several thousand sufferers. Cincinnati has also done nobly and in addition to large donations of money has established in Chicago a depot for the supply of soup, &c. to the destitute, so that none may suffer from absolute want of food. What we have done and are doing here need not be recapitulated now. Chicago and Detroit and Grand Rapids are echoing with blessings on Pittsburgh for her prompt and liberal assistance. If it be a true proverb that "He gives twice who gives freely" our donations have been large, indeed.

But we have cause to blush for the record of our neighboring city, Allegheny. When the cry for help was first heard from Chicago, the corporation promised to come to the rescue, as other good neighbors were doing, and made an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the sufferers. Now the first burst of generous enthusiasm has worn off, and, will it be believed, the Councils at their last meeting determined to disgrace their constituents and the name of their city by refusing to make good that promise. There seems to be no attempt at an excuse for this action, as if none were needed. Indeed, it is hard to tell from the reports of the meeting of Councils, whether the prevailing feeling was that of the self-complacent Pharisee, who "passed by on the other side," thinking that some one else might help the poor fellow, and if not, no matter,—or that of the slothful man who says, "There is a lion in the way, I shall be slain in the streets." Certainly there was no more danger in making the appropriation required than in the case of Pittsburgh giving her $100,000. The money was all ready, and the voice of the people in favor of the donation was to loud and clear to be misunderstood.

Will the wealthy and intelligent citizens of Allegheny allow this pusillanimous action of their representatives to pass into the records of their city, or will they call for a reversal of the disgraceful decision of last Council meeting, so that a man may not be ashamed to own the city of his birth.

Perhaps it is hardly worth the trouble; history deals gently with such people *after a while*. The inhuman conduct of Nero, while Rome was burning, has for several hundred year been held up to the execration of the world, but quite lately parties have come forward who say that he was a very estimable gentleman, *and if he fiddled at all it was after the fire, to collect money for the sufferers.* G.

American Commerce—How to Revive it—Views of Secretary Boutwell—His Thought on a Plan.

In his Boston lecture on the public questions of the day the Secretary of the Treasury made a number of important suggestions with reference to the future policy of the country in the restoration of the maritime commerce of the United States being, perhaps, especially deserving of consideration. Referring to the fact that the day of wooden ships for ocean navigation is over, and that our ship-yards in Maine are now stocked with iron ships upon the Thames and in the British provinces, he gave it as his opinion that if we had the skill and knowledge of the appliances and methods for iron ship-building possessed by the English and so cheap the costs of constructing them in the United States would be reduced fully ten per cent. It is also shown by government tests that our iron is ten per cent. better than the iron used by English shipbuilders. In view of these and other facts he thought it was the duty of Government to assist in bringing the knowledge of our artisans and ship-builders up to the British standard; and a good way of accomplishing this would be for the Government to enter upon terms with the merchants and capitalists of the country to build a number of iron steamships of from two to three thousand tons, constructed in a manner to answer the purposes of commerce during times of peace, and to be converted into vessels of war in cases of emergency; the government contributing to their construction sufficiently to enable the capitalist or ship-builder to profitor them at as little cost as in Great Britain. In answer to a suggestion that if the duties were removed from all the materials which enter into the construction of vessels, an impetus would be given to the business of ship-building, the Secretary remarked that such a plan would upon investigation be found to be inadequate, and that even if this were done, unless some other measures were taken to reduce the cost and encourage builders, we should still be at such a disadvantage as compared with British builders that we could not put a ship upon the sea. Besides this, the tariff had developed the iron interests of the country to an extent which had made them leading interests, and the government could not abandon them to destruction. But it was still possible for the nation to give or return to shipbuilders an amount of money equal to the duties paid upon the iron if it be a foreign production, or, if American, which would have been paid upon it had it been foreign. Some such plan, he thought would have to be adopted to re-establish the shipbuilding interests of the country. Secretary Boutwell, we observe, took substantially the same view in his speech in New York a day or two later.

THE astounding frauds said to have been perpetrated upon the Government by ex-Congressman and Supervisor Stokes, of Tennessee, furnish another illustration of the beauties of private legislation and the power of lobby practice. Of course the Government will push the investigation in the most searching manner and to the farthest possible extent, and if it turns out that Stokes is the swindler and scoundrel which the present aspect of the case seems to show him to be, he will doubtless be punished according to the measure of his crime. But that is not all there is of this matter. There is great reason to fear that the dishonesty of Stokes and his accomplices is only a single illustration of the wholesale system of deception and fraud under which the Treasury of the nation is robbed. It is probable that a considerable proportion of the private acts that have emanated since the war from the House Military Committee have been of a similar character to the one whereby Stokes has been brought to grief, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been voted away in payment of persons and services that have absolutely had no existence save in the rascally imaginations of the thieves, and on the preambles of the resolutions which they concocted. The only remedy for this sort of rascal sm is to prohibit private legislation of a military character altogether. Again and again has the War Department remonstrated against the passage of these special acts, and declared that it possessed ample authority to compensate according to his merits every man who ever rendered any actual military service to his country; but in spite of these protests the reckless work of breaking down the distinctions between men of backbone and men of flesh and blood has been carried on, and it is probable that the Government has been the loser by millions. It is time to shut the door against these infamous conspiracies, and it is to be hoped that the proper characterizations and recommendations concerning the subject will be made in the President's forthcoming message to Congress.

THOSE who exultingly shouted "I told you so," when the report came that the wood pavement in Chicago seemed to add fury to the flames and were themselves burned up, must change their tune. As we have already said, these pavements were about the only thing that was not destroyed within the limits of the burnt district. A writer says:

"Now I spent two days in a careful examination of the ruins, immediately after the fire, and I saw the whole route on foot, and allow me to say that in no case was the pavement destroyed or materially impaired. In some few places I did notice the pavement close to the street curbing slightly "honeycombed," no doubt by the flames lapping over the curb stones from the burning buildings, and then only burning down an inch or two and going out—there being no possible chance for the flames to get well enough to take strong hold."

Another authority says:

"It is doubtful, indeed, whether any stone pavement would have stood the siege better. The heaviest stone sidewalks have, for the most part, yielded to the calcining process, and are total ruins."

IN the generous extent and admirable discrimination of his benevolence, Mr. A. T. Stewart is beginning to share honors with the revered Peabody. Within the past ten years it is computed he has given away in public charities and private donations at least half a million dollars. In 1862-63 he sent $50,000 to the distressed cotton-spinners of Lancashire. Soon afterwards he sent a ship laden with provisions to Ireland; upon the breaking out of the rebellion he gave $20,000 for the defense of the Union. Ten thousand dollars he gave to the suffering people of southeastern Prussia just before the war, and afterwards gave the Germans $50,000 worth of provisions, followed by another gift to Prussia of 100,000 francs, and a like amount to France. After the late fire in Chicago, as is well known, he contributed $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers. When such a spirit reaches the treasures of the rich it *thaws* them into healing waters, as Pittsburgh itself can tell.

IN his able speech at the recent Republican meeting in New York, the Hon. Wm. Evarts, referring to the corruption of the city government, spoke as follows: "I know what I speak. I know that all through Europe there is intenser solicitude on the part of the common people of that whole continent that this defilement, this pollution, this infamy shall be shown to have been from the negligence of the American people, and that when discovered it can no longer be maintained. If you could only know with what interest friends, perhaps honest friends, at any rate the interested friends of despotic government, look at the same problem which is now proceeding before their eyes, claiming and hoping that their theory of the government, that the strong arm is necessary and that freedom is illusion, will find in the result of your action, you would see then how both cities of the continent of Europe in opinion are dwelling upon this election to determine whether or no your country—to express the hope that we all feel that an idle, whining, pining man should not exhibit the respect of gods, men nor women."

IT is stated that the Rev. Joel S. Edwards, of Marshalltown, Wis., has fallen heir to an immense estate in England. It appears that in 1772, Robert Edwards, grandfather of the Marshalltown minister, leased to the crown a valuable piece of land for ninety-nine years. The lease expired on the 19th day of last July, and Mr. E. has received notice that he, with thirty-four other persons, was heir to the estate, which has now reached the almost fabulous value of $2,880,000. Mr. Edwards is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having a charge in Grundy county, although he resides in Marshalltown.

The Open Polar Sea Discovery.

It appears that the German expedition which is reported to have discovered the open Polar Sea, gained access from the Atlantic, not from the Pacific, as has been stated. Dr. Peterman, the celebrated German geographer, telegraphed as follows concerning the discovery:

"I just now received the information that Payer and Weyprecht's North Pole expedition has returned safe and very successful to Tromsoe. They made, with a small sail vessel, the very important discovery of an open sea east of Spitzbergen and Kingwarlsland, which, according to their opinion, extends probably to the great open Polar Sea, near the Siberian Islands. The most favorable route to the North Pole lies right up in the midst between Spitzbergen and Navigasemlia, which confirms the view for which I contended so many years. The discovery of Payer and Weyprecht is a triumph of German science."

IT is reported from Washington that Commissioner Pleasanton is preparing to make a fight before the Committee on Appropriations in the hope that he will "beat Boutwell," and be restored to the head of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Meantime, Mr. Boutwell has a statement showing the evidence of Pleasanton's incapacity for the office, accompanied by a very large number of letters from collectors and Assessors supporting the charge, and numerous documents and private letters, some of which are photograph copies, illustrating the infamous character of the men who surrounded Pleasanton as his confidential and official assistants.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A few days since a column of granite six feet in diameter, sixty-two feet in length, and weighing about one hundred and sixty tons, was cut out of a quarry in Southeast Missouri. Nothing in fact, the St. Louis *Republican* says the accomplishment shows that the skill of the present day bids fair to overtake and surpass that of ancient times. It is not proposed, however, to preserve this column of granite in its entirety, but it is to be made available in the construction of the capitol at Springfield, Illinois.

A traveling agent for a New York firm, has recovered $5,000 from the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, for ejectment from the cars of that road. He had a through or coupon ticket, and had the coupon belonging to the Charlotte Road taken by the conductor, receiving from the latter a check. Palmer got off at a way station, and when he went on another train the next morning the new conductor refused to recognize the check, and ejected Palmer from the car. The case was decided in the Augusta (Ga.) Court of Common Pleas.

Artificial diamonds are made of a peculiar glass called strass. This glass has a property of refracting light in the same way as the diamond, and its manufacture has been carried to such perfection that an ordinary observer cannot distinguish gems made of it from real diamonds. After a few years these diamonds tend to crystalize, so that in ten years they become turbid and lose all their lustre. These stones, however, can always be distinguished by a practised lapidary by various tests, such as hardness and peculiarities in the cutting. Diamonds are also imitated by a system called "plockage," in which a very thin slab of diamond is cemented to some stone, such as quartz or white topaz. Other real stones, such as zircon and topaz, when they are colored, or only slightly colored, are passed off as diamonds. It is generally supposed that diamonds are white, but they are of all colors. False diamonds are made almost entirely in Paris. Alaska and California diamonds are only quartz or rock quartz.

The latest theory—a plausible one—of the cause of volcanoes is that proposed by Professor Phillips, a distinguished English geologist. He attributes such eruptions solely to the action of steam raised to great power proportionately to the depth at which it was formed. Taking the assumed increase of the earth's temperature with the increase of depth from the surface, Professor Phillips regards the limit of twenty miles as equal to producing sufficient heat to raise steam to the press of forty thousand atmospheres, or, in other words, that at thirty miles' depth the earth's internal temperature would be equal to raising steam of a force sufficient to support a column of lava thirteen miles high.

There are no less than seven expeditions now at work in the frozen regions—two from Germany, under the command, respectively, of Rosenthal and Payer, with the latter of whom Weyprecht is associated; one from Sweden, sent out by the Government, and consisting of two war vessels; one from Scotland, under Mr. Lamont; one from England, undertaken by Mr. Leigh Smith; one from France, fitted out by M. Octave Pavy, and the American expedition, under Captain Hall.

Reports from the forest fires along the Lake Shore Railroad give the curious fact that the dry "muck," which forms the first layer of soil, about three feet in thickness, burned with the slow fire of compressed peat, eating under green trees and uprooting them to add their fuel to the flames.

The committee of the city council of Cincinnati on sinking funds and for fire limits and buildings, employ stout pieces of oak, as thick as gardenpalings. These they nail firmly on each side of the framing of the partition, and fill the space between with rubble and plaster of paris. They coat the whole with the plaster. The floors are managed in the same way, as well as the under side of the stairs. Houses are thus rendered almost as near "fire-proof" as if built of stone throughout. In Nottingham, England, where they have a fire upon the neighborhood, as in Paris, they form their doors and partitions in the same solid manner; consequently a building is rarely burned down in that populous manufacturing town.

About five hundred acres of Twichell's island on the Pacific slope were sown with wheat this year, and 1,350,000 pounds of the finest quality of the grain were produced. All that was done to get this crop was simply to burn the stubble over, sow the seed in the ashes, and trample it in by driving a flock of sheep across. This yield brought $30,000 in the home market, and a heavy burden of hay was gathered a few months after the first crop was harvested.

As illustrating the fierceness of the flames in the recent burning of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, and the terror into which the people were thrown by their approach, one or two facts are given. It only took about fifteen minutes' time to envelope in flames the three hundred houses in the place. As the torrent of fire approached there seemed to be no escape from it except by some speedier death, and many shot themselves. Never give up, however languid and broken down. Remember that for the exhausted, the debilitated, the desponding, this powerful vegetable restorative is a genuine elixir. It is not a mere stimulant, that produces a transient flash of vigor in the system, and then leaves it in a more depressed condition than before. It removes the causes of debility by altering the secretions, and regulating the action of the internal organs, as well as reinforcing them. It is a particularly valuable medicine at this season, because it is an antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent fever, bilious colic and other disorders of the bowels prevalent in the fall.

Sinking Fast.

Pale, miserable, discouraged, without relish for food, without energy enough for exertion, yet with no acute pain, or other specific indication of disease, how often do we see feeble invalids fading as it were out of life without any apparent cause. We say of them that they are "sinking fast," or "sinking gradually," as the case may be. But there is no good reason why they should sink at all. Persons in this dead-alive state simply want invigorating and vitalizing. Nature, in a state of torpor, demands help. Bring out the reserve of vitality in the system, brace the nerves; tone the stomach, break up the morbid trance of body and mind with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It can be done. It has been done in thousands of instances. The effect upon the enervated frame is electric. Nerve and muscle harden up, however languid and broken down. Remember that for the exhausted, the debilitated, the desponding, this powerful vegetable restorative is a genuine elixir. It is not a mere stimulant, that produces a transient flash of vigor in the system, and then leaves it in a more depressed condition than before. It removes the causes of debility by altering the secretions, and regulating the action of the internal organs, as well as reinforcing them. It is a particularly valuable medicine at this season, because it is an antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent fever, bilious colic and other disorders of the bowels prevalent in the fall.

In saying, however, that the consolidation act entitles them, they seem to forget entirely that they are taxed upon *two-thirds* only of their very small valuation for the reason, amongst others, that it was not expected that they should enjoy such costly luxuries for thinly peopled districts. While they favor, however, so enlarging the income of debt without limits, there is no word said about the waiver of this extraordinary exemption.

If the machinery is insufficient why do they not advise its improvement? If the water is bad why not urge the extension of the pipes? There is plenty of good water abreast of Pittsburgh. Allegheny City drinks of it and is content. Why not the Thirteenth ward?

Is it because that ward is extra opulent, and contributes largely to the revenues that its people feel authorized to turn up their nose at what suits us, and to insist that expense is not to be considered, and that nothing will suit them but new works? Let us see how this is.

I find them credited in the last triennial assessment with $984,706, on which after deducting one-third for exemption, leaves just $265,137 of taxable property, at a valuation of perhaps *two or three* per cent. upon their freeholds.

On a two mill tax, therefore, they pay annually in to the city treasury just $1,631 37, every dollar of which—and more—goes out in the expenses of roads and surveys, so that they contribute absolutely *nothing* to the support of the city government or the payment of the interest on its debt.

They insist, however, that they are not only entitled to this hydrant water, but that nothing will satisfy them short of new works—or in other words, that we shall incur on their account a debt of about *twenty times* the assessed value of *their whole property*, and for which they do not expect to pay a cent themselves.

Now this is modest to say the least of it. One would think that people with such a record ought to stand back and be satisfied with what is good enough for those who are expected to pay, and certainly not object to an inquiry about saving the money of their neighbors, and stigmatize the proposition as *a fire brand*.

Perhaps, however, they propose to raise their valuations to the level of those inside. Everybody must see that it is obvious that it will cost *many times* as much to supply Mr. Jones and his constituents with water as it will to provide for the same number of people in *town*, while they will not expect, of course, to pay any higher rents. If this is their intention, however, they have said nothing about it, but Mr. Jones will, no doubt, be able to state at the next meeting of Councils how this is.

It is as well, however, for them to understand that this is to be the result, whether they intend it or not, if they are to have their own way, and that they cannot have extravagant and unnecessary luxuries without paying for them. If they *will* make debt they must inevitably *come up* to the general standard at least, or the old wards will be obliged to *go down*. And when the equalization comes which they seem bent on precipitating, what is to become of the Thirteenth ward and its eight or ten thousand dollar acres that are now assessed at $100. Will Mr. Jones give heed to this, and explain it to his constituents?

A TAX-PAYER.

AT the St. Louis Fair Gen. Grant's horses took six premiums, whereupon Bonner, of the *Ledger*, says: "We are glad to see from the above that Gen. Grant is succeeding well in raising horses. We confess that we are a little selfish in this wish, as the General in a letter to us some time ago said that he hoped one day to present the editor of the *Ledger* with a pair that would trot a mile in 2:10. We shall be glad to see such a pair."

The Thirteenth Ward Water Resolutions.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A recent meeting in the Thirteenth Ward, called apparently to make good the assertion of their representative (Mr. E. P. Jones) that "the people want new works and nothing else," is reported as declaring that the present water is filthy and undrinkable; that under the consolidation act the city is bound to provide them with hydrant water; that the machinery at the present works is so deranged as to make the city exceedingly unsafe in case of fire, and that they do want *new* works and *nothing else*.

Let us examine these allegations, along with the claims of the parties making them.

It is the custom to assume that the water is everything that is vile. Within the old wards there has been, I think, no general complaint of it. The best people in town say it is good enough for them, even with the river at its lowest stage. The writer drinks it often himself, and sees no fault in it. Chemical analysis has reached the like result. If it were half as bad as represented, the people would have been poisoned long ago; and yet the world knows no city that is healthier. It does not, however, suit the new occupiers of the ward in question. It is all *ditch and mustiness to them*, although, as I understand, they have never used it at all.

A thing may be over-done, as this is. When people talk this way it smacks amazingly of a job, and the fact that they want no inquiry, and will be content with nothing less than new works, without regard to cost, goes far to prove it.

In saying, however, that the consolidation act entitles them, they seem to forget entirely that they are taxed upon *two-thirds* only of their very small valuation for the reason, amongst others, that it was not expected that they should enjoy such costly luxuries for thinly peopled districts. While they favor, however, so enlarging the income of debt without limits, there is no word said about the waiver of this extraordinary exemption.

If the machinery is insufficient why do they not advise its improvement? If the water is bad why not urge the extension of the pipes? There is plenty of good water abreast of Pittsburgh. Allegheny City drinks of it and is content. Why not the Thirteenth ward?

Is it because that ward is extra opulent, and contributes largely to the revenues that its people feel authorized to turn up their nose at what suits us, and to insist that expense is not to be considered, and that nothing will suit them but new works? Let us see how this is.

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A TAX-PAYER.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—

JAMES BLACKMORE.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Stone Masons.

Proposals will be received by the Board of School Directors of South Pittsburgh until

TUESDAY, THE 31ST INST.,

at 6 o'clock P. M., for doing the excavation and stone work of a new School House.

Excavating paid for by the cubic yard; rubble stone by the perch; range and cut stone by the superficial foot. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Architects, Messrs Barr & Moser, Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

Proposals to be left at my office, where information can be had as to location, &c.

By order of the Board,
WM H. BARKER, Secretary.
No. 23 Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Partnership heretofore existing between W. S. JONES and H. V. WILSON, under the style of

JONES & WILSON,

Collecting Agents, at No. 186 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. S. JONES,
H. V. WILSON.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of

Silks and Velvets,

Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.

Extra quality 25-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Fonson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Fonson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Morganstern & Co.

ARE STILL RECEIVING LIMENSE LINES OF

NEW GOODS.

ALL NOVELTIES

Can Here be found at Lowest Figures.

Woolen Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, Etc.,

All at Last Year's Prices.

CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES.

MORGANSTERN & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELI WICOFF.

Of Allegheny county, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his Office, No. 92 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

M

DRY GOODS.

Attractive Stock

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

Dress Goods Department.

PLAIDS.

Scotch Tartans, Poplin Plaids,
Serge Plaids, Small All-Wool Plaids,
G-4 Clonking Plaids,
Opera Plaids, elegant styles at Low Prices.

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks.

Satin Cloths, all colors,
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Black and Colored Poplins.
Fancy Striped Poplins.

DRESS SILKS.

Plaid, Striped and Plain Japanese Silks,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to collections in ALLIANCE and VICINITY, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, ANGLE'S CORNERS, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. BRUCE,
C. C. MANCHESTER, H. P. MONTOSH,
E. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at Par and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, October 28, 1871.

Mr. Boutwell is doing good service to the country by discouraging loose notions about public problems in finance, and the relations of labor and capital. His eminent position entitles him to a hearing and assures him respectful attention, while the general soundness of his ideas commands confidence and support. As in Boston, so in New York lately, Mr. Boutwell devoted a portion of his lecture to the subject of co-operation. It is a favorite argument with some theorists that the wages system is false and opposed to the true interests of labor, and that it can be utterly extinguished in favor of the co-operative plan. This is a mere theory, for the present at least, where wages in some form will be paid. The time will never come when domestic service will be co-operative, or when the sick man and his nurse will employ the genius of co-operation. And so in all the lower forms of labor wages must prevail, and the other industries skilled in varying degrees. And add to just as rapidly and integrity, it will find in capital a skilful friend and willingness to surrender a large proportion of the profits into the hands of the labor organization. The remedy is special, and not universal.

Another fallacy was exposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the labor combinations threaten the absurd and wicked assumption that they make the horns of the dilemma to the right of youth to choose their occupations. Hours cannot be regulated except in certain trades, and then individual liberty of labor must not be impeded by any obstacles. If there is perfect freedom to engage in work, the labor question is to the future condition of supply and demand.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	92½
Philadelphia and Erie	24½
Lehigh Navigation	59¼
Catawissa preferred	44¾
Cleveland and Allegheny Railroad	95½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾
North Pennsylvania	54¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125½
Schuylkill Navigation	15½
Reading	53¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad Stocks, Bonds, and Miscellaneous Securities generally. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission as other firms in the cities as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $200 and upwards on collateral or will indorse promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The market generally is quiet, but prices are pretty steady for all staple fabrics. We quote English & Scotch Prints at 9½c; Merrimack D, 12½c; Pequot A, 16c; Pequot Canton, 15c; Mohawk A, 15c; Lonsdale, 15c; Indian Orchard A, 15c; Indian Head 12½c; do, do, 11½c; do, do, 10½c; Inch Sea Island, 15c; do, do, 13c; Amoskeag A-4-4 Brown Sheetings, 16c; do, do, 15c; do, do, 14c; do, do, 13c; Appleton A, 16c; do, do, 15c; Atlantic A, 15c; do, do, 14c; do, do, 13c; Boott AL, 15c; do, do, 14c; do, do, 13c; Congress Warren 16c; Red Cross do 15c; Androscoggin 15c; Pepperell, 15c; Newmarket, 13c; Lawrence, 12c; Lonsdale Cambric, 18c; Masonville, 16c; Hamilton, Manchester and Pacific delaines 20c; and Imperial repps 20c; Dunnells, Harwich & Gerrish, and Pacific Mills, fancy prints, 10c; Hartwell's Swiss robbins and ginghams 16@18c; Washington prints 10@12c; Allens de la Reine's mournings 12c; and Spencer's shirtings 20@24c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 28, 1871.

REMARKS.—The week closes upon a very uniform market. The volume of trade was larger than the preceding week, and the prospects for the incoming week are bright. The pleasant weather we are now having is favorable for country dealers to come to the city, and great numbers are taking advantage of it. Flour is held by millers and shows in full supply. Prices are firm and unchanged, with no disposition to make concessions to effect sales. Wheat, under large receipts, is somewhat dull and prices a shade lower. Groceries continue active at quotations. Cheese is in fair supply and held firmly at figures below. Bacon and provisions are in fair demand with no change in prices. Apples—The supply is still inadequate of the demand, and are dull sale. Butter is in good supply.

Below will be found a carefully compiled statement of the market as ruling to-day—the rates being wholesale unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER.—In kegs at 50 bbls. The heavy stocks causes a dull market, and buyers seem to have matters pretty much their own way. Good winter apples sell at 50@60 per bbl; common at $2 50@2 25.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Following are the figures at which sales were made: Plain sugar-cured hams, 16@17½c; sugar-cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 8c; ribbed sides 9c@; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 12@13c; dried beef 10½c; mess pork $14 50. Lard, 10c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10½@11c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11@12c.

BEESWAX.—Sales at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Receipts light and prices firm at 4@5c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ½-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 75; ½-lb do $2 25; 1-lb cans ₱ doz, $3 00 ₱ per doz.

BROOMS.—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 @2 25 ₱ doz.

BUTTER.—Receipts 23 pkgs; sales prime at 19@20c; medium 12@14c ₱ lb.

CHEESE.—Receipts since our last, 632 boxes. Prices are firm and unchanged. New York Goshen 13@16c; Ohio Factory 12½@13½c; Ohio cream 14@15c; Boston do 15c; butter 13½c; cream 16c; fruit 13½c; ginger 12½c; lemon 13½c; oyster 13½c; sicily 13½c; Vienna 13½c; sugar 13½c; pine 16c; lemon jumbles, 14c; spiced jumbles 16c; sugar jumbles 14c.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales at $8 50@9 75 per bushel.

CANDLES.—Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 19c ₱ lb.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Phenix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $1 25; Rosendale, $1 90@1 50; Calcined plaster, $1 50; Land plaster, $4 25@4 75 ₱ ton.

CARBON OIL.—Non-explosive or fire test held at 26c ₱ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00; Philadelphia $5 50.

DRIED FRUITS.—There is a fair demand for peaches—halves at 10@12c per lb; quarters 7@7½c; mixed sparks; dried apples 6@7c.

FISH.—Receipts are on the increase; strictly fresh are worth 28@30 ₱ dozen.

FLOUR.—Receipts 942 barrels. Following are the ruling rates: Stores—Fancy brands winter $7 25; good to choice $7 00@7 50; Minnesota for bakers $7 75; Wisconsin for bakers $7 25; Mills—National, white wheat $8 00; Panhandle, Southern Ambers, $7 75; Burning Glory, red winter, $7 10. Rye flour, $5 00 ₱ bbl. We are reported an active home demand.

FEATHERS.—Live prime, No. 1, 75@75c for round lots; the usual advance for small lots.

GROCERIES.—The market continues fairly active. Following are the figures at which sales are made:

Coffee.—Fancy Rio 26c; prime 24c; good 23c; fair 22c@22½c; ordinary 20c@22c; Laguayra 25@26c; Mocha 45c; spare roasted coffee 35c.

Teas.—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c.

Sugars.—Raw—Fair to good refining 9½@10c; prime 10½@11c; good to fair $1 00@1 05; Souchong fancy $1 10; good to prime 90@95c; fair 85c@90c; good to fair 80@85c; ordinary 75@80c.

Refined Sugars.—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13½c; A coffee, 12¾c; B coffee, 12¼c; extra C 12½c; C, 11¾c; off C, 11½c.

Loaf Sugars.—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10½@11c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10c.

Molasses.—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 66c; do choice 70c.

Rice.—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patria 8¾@8½c.

Syrups.—Hyconpat 42c; Golden 37c; white honey 46c; silver drips 60c@62c; lowgrades 30@35c.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours, as will be seen by reference to our imports by rail and river:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Receipts	598	1,680	762	502
Corn sacks	1,580	Barley sacks		

The market for wheat is dull and slow, caused by the continued heavy receipts. We are reported sales, by car load, of red at $1 37@1 40 ₱ bushel; prime white at $1 40@1 45. The mills have a fair supply on hand, but still purchase all good lots on arrival. The tendency of prices is evidently down. What effect this will have on the price of flour remains to be seen. Oats—We are reported sales, by the car, at about 43@45c per mixed and prime for new. The market is a shade weaker than it was in the early part of the week. Corn—There seems to be a pretty steady tone in prices, and holders are disposed to work off their stock. A good quality can be bought for 70c; a shade higher for car load. There is little inquiry, with small lots at 85@90c ₱ bushel. Barley—Prices remain unchanged at 80@85c for spring and 85@90c ₱ bush for fall.

HAY.—Light pressed scarce; timothy $27 ₱ ton; baled on the track $26 ₱ ton.

HORSES.—In light demand at 2½@2½c.

HIDES.—Green salted 10½@11½c; green butchers 8c; green salted kip 11@11c; calf 16@18c.

HONEY.—Sales at 28@30c per lb. Demand fair.

HOPS.—Receipts 5 bales; prime 70@75c; old 60c.

IRON.—The iron trade is coming in more freely, but as yet the demand is light.

LARD.—Pittsburgh No. 1 25@26c; No. 2 60c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra winter strained 90c ₱ gallon.

LIQUOR MEAT.—Atmore's and Slocum's homemade command 12c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED.—Middlings ₱ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 60; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bran $1 50. Very scarce and wanted.

POTATOES.—The market continues well supplied, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Early rose at $3 25@3 50 per bbl; Baltimore do at $2 50@2 60. Peachblows 60@70c per bushel.

POULTRY.—Geese, by coop, pair 90@95c, as to size.

PAPER.—Printing, rag, 19@14c ₱ lb; printing, straw, 10c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 2½@3c; hardware, 2½@3c.

RAGS.—There is a fair demand, with sales at 4 to 4½c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Demand active, with sales of ¼ cans ₱ doz at $1 75; ½ do $2 25.

SALT.—Sales by the car load at $1 85, small lots at 2 00 ₱ bbl.

SUMAC.—Tennessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½@8c ₱ lb.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKEY.—Jobbing sales: Common rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 10; rye and corn $1 65@1 75 ₱ gal. Sold Monongahela white, 10 bbls 00 ₱ gallon, at 00 age.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 28.—The market for Scotch pig remains quiet, but the stock is moderate and prices are supported—150 tons Glengarnock sold at $34 45@35; we quote Eglinton $35, and Gartsherrie and Coltness $38. American is inactive, but steady at $37@38 for No. 1, and $36@36 for No. 2. There has been an active demand for Wrought Scrap, and we notice sales of 1,000 tons, here and to arrive, on private terms. There has been very little inquiry for Rails of late, and prices are unchanged. Refined Bar is very firm at our quotations, with a fair demand—there will be some adjustments against the 1st proximo, when the new rule for selling extra sizes shall have been generally upon. Blooms and Billets are dull. Common Sheets are quiet but firm.

We extract the following from S. W. Hopkins & Co.'s Circular, dated London, October 5, 1871:

EXPORT OF RAILS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Month ending Sept. 30.	Nineteen. end. Sept. 30.				
	1870.	1869.	1871.	1870.	1871.
U. S. tons	14,941	32,704	54,373	244,086	313,410
So. America	2,666	2,000	2,000	20,110	26,500
Russia	27,622	20,110	2,764	156,611	130,209
Germany	1,125	2,000	1,000	14,568	14,243
British India	7,664	9,289	1,226	65,389	122,187
Other countries	14,445	19,932	10,865	151,986	148,660
Total	68,967	103,985	86,229	667,155	865,218
Old iron for all countries	11,861	9,416	17,864	79,616	83,771
Pig iron to the United States	4,920	9,650	13,963	104,629	84,711

Price Current.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 28.—Iron—Pig iron is held firmly, and the market is very quiet. Sales of No. 1 Lehigh at for Foundry at $27 00@27 50; No. 2 Foundry, XX, at $26; Forge, in lots, at $22; Lehigh Valley Forge at $23; Schuylkill mottled and white at the furnace, at $31; and 4,000 tons Glendon at $32 ₱ ton, at the furnace. Manufactured Iron—Bar iron is steady, with an active inquiry at $3@3 50 ton. New rails are worth $56@57 at works for American, and $57@58 gold for English. In old rails there is a fair inquiry, but we quote at $38 50@39 00 gold to arrive.

Blooms—Are neglected. There is none in first, and only 150 tons in second hands, which sells in lots at $36 50@36 50 ₱ ton.

Scrap iron commands $41@43, as to quality.

Anchors and Chains—Are steady. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 5½c ₱ lb.—*Price Current.*

IRON.—Prices are firmer. Sales of No. 1 at $37 00@37 50; No. 2 at $36. Bar iron is quoted at $3 50@3 60 ₱ 100 lbs. Nail rods at $4 50. We quote Scotch pig at $34@35 ₱ ton.—*North American.*

IRONTON.

October 26.—During the past week there has been no shipment in pig iron.

We quote as before:

Foundry foot blast No. 1	$34@36
Foundry hot blast No. 2	32@35
Mill hot blast	29@31
Gray forge, car wheel	26@28
Bituminous Belfont	33@35
Bituminous, Kanawha	40@45

The Stove Foundry of Mears, Ohaber & Co., is running.

The machine shops and boiler yards are also busy.

The Lawrence mill started again Tuesday morning. She will run double turn.

The Ironton mill is running double turn full force.

The Belfont ball mill is busy.—*Journal.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 28.—The demand for all grades continues light, there being no inquiry except for such parcels as are required to supply the immediate wants of manufacturers; but the supply is moderate, and holders refuse to make any concession in prices, the market closing steady at former quotations. The sales are 3,000 fs X Saxony fleece at 48c; 10,000 fs unwashed 33c; 10,000 fs spring clip California 40@42c; 12,000 fs scoured 65@70c; 3,000 fs super pulled 60@62c; 2,000 fs extra do 70@72c; 50,000 fs mostly short do 51c; 5,000 fs Australian 55c; 15,000 fs unwashed Smyrna 32@33c; 5,000 fs unwashed Cape 30@31c; 20,000 fs X Ohio fleece, 46,000 fs fine fleece, 1,5 0 fs unmerchantable, 27,000 fs cape, and 22 bales cape sheep skins.—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

October 28.—The market continues quiet, but prices are without material change. The current prices are: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia superfine Saxony fleece 62@63c; full blood Merino fleece 60@62c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 60@62c; half blood fleece 58@60c; quarter blood fleece 50@55c. New York, Michigan and Indiana—full blood Merino 59@60c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 56@58c; half blood fleece 50@52c; quarter blood fleece 50@52c. Illinois and Wisconsin common fleece 50@55c; three-quarter blood full blood merino fleece 55@57c; half blood fleece 50@52c; three-quarter blood merino fleece 57 @60c; half blood fleece 55@57c; quarter blood fleece 50@52c; common fleece 45@50c. Combing and delaine—washed fleece 68@72c; unwashed fleece 50@ 55c. Tub washed fleece 72@74c. Pulled—extra 73@75c; selected 73@75c; well washed, 70@74c; fair ordinary 68@69c; low or burry 55@65c. Domestic pulled—city short merino 55@56c; city No. 1 50@51c; western 55@56c.—*North American.*

New York Hop Market.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The market is quiet. In the present state of financial affairs buyers do not go beyond their immediate wants; holders, however, exhibit firmness and we retain our previous quotations, remarking, however, that the feeling is not as buoyant as it was a fortnight ago. The consignment receipts of parcels from abroad, notwithstanding short crops and high prices in Europe, equal to about 600 bales having arrived this week, causes some hesitation among the trade and brewers, who argue, with a certain appearance of this suggestion, that the rates the foreign article is offered at prices of domestic must rule.

Mr. Emmet Wells, in his circular of October 26th, gives the following figures:

Receipts for the week ending October 26	2,071
Receipts, corresponding week last season	1,187
Total receipts since 1st September	14,437
Total receipts, corresponding season last year	11,970
Export clearances week ending October 25	None.
Total exports since 1st September	1,621
Imports for the week	391
Total imports since 1st September	499

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 30, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. R. R.
Monday, October 23	3,466	53	3,779
Tuesday, October 24	4,119	997	6,593
Wednesday, October 25	3,098	....	1,886
Thursday, October 26	5,719	226	3,377
Friday, October 27	4,899	554	3,014
Saturday, October 28	3,036	317	4,336
Total for week	24,329	1,747	22,872
Since January 1	935,595	88,423	593,917
To October 28, 1871	960,224	90,170	526,789
Same time 1870	908,528	126,604	512,190
Same time 1869	730,854	113,907	372,928
Same time 1868	951,629	156,706	423,490

BUSINESS.

We have to note another dull week to the many that have gone before. Dullness and inactivity were the order of the day. Dealers appear as wide apart in their views as ever. It seems strange that dealers do not meet together and adjust their misunderstanding in regard to the price of oil, so that the trade may revive. Notwithstanding the depression in the refined market, the price of crude has been steadily maintained, no concessions having been made for some time past. The receipts of crude continue liberal, as will be observed by reference to another part of this report. Just think of it, nearly one million of barrels of the raw material have been received since the 1st of January. In regard to prices in the oil regions, they remain without any special change. The increase in productions continues.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	24,329	24,329

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to October 28, 1871	960,224
Same time 1870	908,522
Same time 1869	730,854
Same time 1868	951,629
Same time 1867	675,951
Same time 1866	926,649
Same time 1865	460,822

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	6,904	1,747
Allegheny Valley Railroad	17,656	22,872
Total	24,560	24,619

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	113,967	126,604	90,170
Allegheny Valley Railroad	372,930	512,120	526,789
Total	486,227	638,782	616,959

SALES.

Transactions in this market have been few, and dealers a considerable distance apart in their views, whilst the prices of the raw material hold up with those of the week. Refined can be obtained below last week's figures.

Saturday.

As usual, the last day of the week was a dull one.

CRUDE.

Buyers were again absent, hence we have not a single transaction to report. We give the nominal figures: Spot and October, 19½c; 60 days, all year, 12½c; Parcels, $4 75; Lower Oil creek, $4 80; Oil City, $5 60 per bbl.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. Buyers were not on hand. The result was, nothing sold, and a very wide gap of transactions. The asking rates were: Spot 23½c; November and December was held at 24c. These were certainly low figures, but still buyers dont view the matter in that light.

Western Union Telegraph Line.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., October 28.—The market was entirely devoid of activity to-day, several small transactions only taking place for the early months, ruled with a downward tendency. Upper creek is quoted at 19½ bid for October, 20 asks, with holders last offering 19½ bid for March. Run of Upper creek, 19 bid, 19½ asked for November to March. Lower creek, 19 bid, 19½ asked for November to March. Storage and shipping, 90c ₱ bbl.

OIL CITY, October 28.—Market quiet and dull; oil-cloudy on lower creek; sold $4 75@5; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 92.

MCDONALD, October 28.—Market quiet and weak and prices unchanged at $4 70@4 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 28.—Market quiet and dull at $4 75@4 80. No sales reported.

TITUSVILLE, October 28.—Upper creek held $4 42½@4 45; Church Run held at $4 50@. Nothing doing.

LAIRDSTOWN, October 28.—Market quiet; balance month offered at 23½c with 23 bid; November nominally 23½@23½c; no transactions: crude quiet and nominally 14c for spot.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—Crude 14c; refined —October 29c; November 23½c. Market dull and nothing doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bates & Cobb-bore	National Oil Works	80
Bates & Goldsboro	Nonpareil Oil Works	124
Bates & Goldsboro	Commercial Oil Works	122
Bates & Goldsboro	Cosmos Oil Works	62
Bates & Goldsboro	Venta Oil Works	62
T Hackett	Standard Oil Works	60
T Hackett	Eagle Oil Works	60
T. P. Miller	Eagle Oil Works	60
D Wilkins	Standard Oil Works	60
T P Miller	Standard Oil Works	60
David Wilkins	Standard Oil Works	120
J V Patton	Kier's Oil Works	60

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
National Oil Works	80 Peerless Oil Works	80
Nonpareil Oil Works	124 Eagle Oil Works	62
Commercial Oil Works	122 Kier's Oil Works	60
Cosmos Oil Works	62 Standard Oil Works	120
Venta Oil Works	62	
Total		3,800

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY, PA., October 27, 1871.

Fawcett, Logan & Co., 450 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 288 obls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co., 267 barrels to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

J A McKee & Sons, 263 bbls to Logan, Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

David Bly & Co, 106 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

D Dilg & Co, 50 bbls to Paul Davis & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 187 barrels to Wardens, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweddle, 100 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Co, 208 bbls beaties to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 156 obls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger, 200 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 624 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 578 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co, 675 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....4,180

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

A. D. Miller 254 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Ralston & Waring, 410 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Bennett, H. & Co, 161 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 372 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Union Oil Refining Co., 118 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....1,267

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Cotton steady, with a moderate demand; middling upland 19½c. Flour opened dull and heavy; sales of 9,000 bbls; western and State 5@10c lower, common to good $4 70@5 60; fancy do $5 65@6 00; extra No. 1 $6 10@6 50; Ohio extra $5 40@6 50; Southern extra $5 60@7 50; family do $6 60@7 50. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky 94@96. Wheat 1@2c lower, with a fair export and milling demand; No. 2 spring $1 42@1 43; winter red western $1 46@1 47; amber western $1 46@1 49; white western $1 49@1 52; amber Michigan $1 46. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Barley dull and declining; sales new western mixed 78@80c. Oats easier; western and Ohio 51@52c; Jersey 53@54c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and lower; new mess $15 50@15 75; old mess $14 50@14 75; prime $12 50@13 00; prime mess $16 00@16 50; extra prime $14 00@14 50. Cut meats dull and lower; pickled hams 12½@13c; pickled bellies 9½@10c; pickled shoulders 8½@9c. Lard lower; steam rendered 10½@10¾c; kettle 11@11½c. Butter quiet, weaker and lower; Ohio 20@25c; Western Reserve 26@28c. Cheese dull at 10@11c.

By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 28.—Market quiet at $4 50.

ROUSEVILLE, October 28.—Market quiet and firm at $4 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 28.—Market quiet and dull at $4 75@4 80. No sales reported.

TITUSVILLE, October 28.—Upper creek held $4 42½@4 45; Church Run held at $4 50@. Nothing doing.

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Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; low middling 17½c. Flour, demand fair and prices advancing; family $6 66@6 85. Wheat, demand good at full prices; $1 36@1 40. Corn, full prices asked but not much offering for new and old car. Rye in fair demand at 70@75c. Oats, demand fair and prices unchanged at 35@36c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect. Coffee steady with a moderate demand at 20@20½c. Sugar quiet and firm. Molasses unchanged. Whisky, demand fair and market firm at 92@93c. Butter, demand fair and market firm at 16@18c. Cheese—demand fair and market firm at 10@11c. Eggs, demand fair at $1 15@1 20, and in fair demand at lower rates; sales of kettle at 80c. Bulk meats in good demand; sales of 10,000 lbs shoulders, light but holders firm at 8½@8½c. Bacon—demand light but holders firm at 9½c; sides, both kinds, 9½c. Meats offered more freely; sales of 5,000 lbs clear sides on the market; sales at $2 00@2 40. Whisky—demand fair at full prices, 90c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—Tobacco—Sales of low to medium leaf at $2 25@3 50—good to fine leaf $3 75@5 50. Bagging quiet but steady and unchanged. Cotton unchanged in every respect. Middling 17½c. Flour quiet and steady; extra family $6 50. Grain quiet and firm at previous quotations. Mess pork $15. Bacon—demand light. Green fair and firm; shoulders 7½c; sides clear rib 8c; sides clear 8½c. Sugar cured hams very firm; sugar-cured 10@10c. Lard in fair consumptive demand at 9½@10c. Whisky firm at 90c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—Cotton dull and prices nominal. Flour—prices unchanged and firm for low grades. Wheat better but slow; No. 3 red fall $1 34. No. 2 red winter $1 44@1 45. Corn dull and prices drooping; mixed car lots at 36@36c. Rye dull but unchanged. Barley slow; No. 2 Wisconsin and Minnesota 70c. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork—demand and bagging very dull; sugar-cured unwashed 13c; 10,000 lbs spring clip California 40@ 42c; 12,000 lbs scoured 65@70c; 3,000 lbs super pulled 60@62c; 2,000 lbs extra do 70@72c; 50,000 lbs mostly short do 51c; 5,000 lbs Australian 55c; 15,000 lbs unwashed Smyrna 32@33c; 5,000 lbs unwashed Cape 30@31c; 20,000 lbs X Ohio fleece, 26,000 lbs fine fleece, 1,5 0 lbs unmerchantable, 27,000 lbs cape, and 22 bales cape sheep skins.—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

October 28.—The market continues quiet,

THE VERY LATEST.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Magnitude of the Great Lease.

Plans of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Railway Movements in Titusville.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE EXTENSION.

TOPEKA, Ks., October 28.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company here to-day let the building of the extension of the road to Fort Larned, one hundred and fifteen miles from Newton. It is to be completed by the first of May next. The country through which it passes is almost entirely unsettled, but is of good land as in the State and open to settlers under the pre-emption and homestead acts.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—This afternoon the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad made a verbal contract to buy out the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, the contract to be completed in writing on Monday. The terms agreed on are that the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Company issue a million of new bonds, which the Chesapeake and Ohio Company will purchase, and also agree to take or buy such private stock as shall be proffered within sixty days, at sixty cents on the dollar, cash, or sixty-five, on six, nine and twelve months, the Cincinnati, and Louisville Company guaranteeing that enough such stock shall be forthcoming to give the Chesapeake and Ohio Company the controlling interest in the road. This will take about three hundred stock, in addition to the bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI TROUBLES.

ST. LOUIS, October 29.—At a mass meeting of merchants and citizens generally, held at the Mercantile Library Hall last night, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the County Court to dismiss the suit now pending against the North Missouri Railroad, at the same time binding the parties not controlling the road to fully stock and equip the road at once and make all necessary preparations to transact promptly the business which will flow upon the city during the coming winter, Resolutions were unanimously adopted that the interest of the entire community will be best served and promoted by the dismissal of the suit, and that the County Court be respectfully requested to take such action at once that, in order to avoid any embarrassments on complications hereafter, the County Court be respectfully requested to immediately sell the stock in the North Missouri Railroad held by the county at auction to the highest bidder for cash, first giving ten days' notice of sale by advertising the same in the daily papers. A committee of twenty prominent citizens was appointed to present the resolutions to the County Court as the action of the meeting.

MISSOURI CENTRAL.

At a meeting of the directors of the St. Louis and Fort Scott Railroad Company, held yesterday at their office, in this city, it was voted to change the name of the corporation to that of the Missouri Central Railroad Company. The following named directors were chosen: Jacob R. Shepperd, Edward D. Butler, Wm. F. Herbert and Edmond H. Dewy, all of New York. Edward D. Butler was elected Treasurer, and Edmond H. Dewy, Secretary. A. W. Maupin, remains President of the Company under the new organization.

ANOTHER OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION THREATENED.

LOUISVILLE, October 29.—The Ohio and Mississippi Road has applied to the city through Mayor Baxter, asking the city to take steps to secure to that road the right to cross the Ohio river bridge at this point. He cannot be certain, he says, that the two millions to be immediately inaugurated for the construction of another railroad bridge across the river here.

THE PLANS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Two general routes have been proposed for the western connection of the Ohio and Chesapeake Railroad. The Virginia portion of that railroad terminates at Huntington, Va., a place that is situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Symmes creek, in Lawrence county. The first route, called the River route, runs through the counties of Lawrence, Scioto, Adams, Brown, and Clermont to Cincinnati. The second has been known as the Hillsboro route. Starting from the mouth of Symmes creek, it proceeds through Lawrence, Jackson, Pike, and Highland counties to Hillsboro. From this place, it separates into two main stems, the one running through Clinton-Warren, and Montgomery counties to Dayton, and the other over a route not yet surveyed through Clermont county to Cincinnati.

The contest waged between the friends of these two routes has been earnest and prolonged. The friends of the Hillsboro route were led by Col. W. H. Trimble, of Hillsboro, and Col. Kelley, who, in large measure, that a liberal and reasonable proposition has at last been made by the President of the Chesapeake road, looking to the construction of the western connection of the road through Hillsboro.

That proposition comes in the form of a letter dated the 20th instant, and promises the building of the road on condition that the right of way be secured from Symmes creek to Dayton, and of *bona fide* subscriptions to the amount of $250,000.

The distance from Symmes creek to Hillsboro is about one hundred miles, and the right of way along this part of the route has been almost fully secured. From Hillsboro to Dayton is about fifty miles, and the distance from Hillsboro to Cincinnati is about the same. Of the two routes, the Hillsboro route, therefore, is common to the two cities. The country through this portion of the route is rich and fertile, both in coal and minerals, and also in timber and building stone. The head-grade is thirty feet to the mile. The entire cost of construction of the road bed from Dayton to Symmes creek is estimated at $2,500,000, this being the amount needed to prepare the road for the ties. The entire cost of the building and equipping the road is estimated at about $4,000,000. Of this amount, it will be seen, the people along the line of the road are asked to raise less than one-fourth, the other three-fourths of the stock being taken by the Ohio and Chesapeake Company. The proportion in which the county will be called upon to contribute is $125,000.

That the road will pay on this basis of little doubt. Men who are preparing a project on the opposite side of the river, in Kentucky, are calculating on $10,000 a mile summity from local receipts. The country through which this road is to run is more populous, and is, we believe, richer in resources than that through which the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy is to be constructed. A railroad man, who is not in perhaps, over sanguine, predicts that within five years a double track will be needed between Hillsboro and Symmes creek.

MAGNITUDE AND SCOPE OF THE GREAT LEASE.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Although the lease of railroad and canal lines of "The United Companies" by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is everywhere recognized as a very important event in the railroad history of the times, comparatively few persons appreciate the magnitude and scope of the transaction. The common idea is that the Pennsylvania Railroad has obtained control of the two lines of railroad between Philadelphia and Jersey City and between Camden and Amboy, and of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and that that is the extent of the acquisition. But the truth is that these roads constitute less than one-fifth of the whole amount of roads which passes into the hands of the lessees. These roads comprise one hundred and fifty-four miles of track, while the whole amount of road included in four leases is eight and ninety-eight miles, besides sixty-five miles of canal, two ferry companies and one bridge company. The following is a list of the separate charters that pass under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

	Miles.
Camden and Amboy R. R.	61
Philadelphia and Trenton R. R.	28
New Jersey R. R. and Transportation Co.	37
New Jersey R. R.	37
Salem R. R.	16
Millville and Glassboro R. R.	22
Cape May and Millville R. R.	40
Bridgeboro R. R.	3
Belvidere Delaware R. R.	63
Flemington R. R.	12
Camden and Burlington R. R.	25
Pemberton and Hightstown R. R.	26
Mount Holly and Medford R. R.	6
Burlington and Mount Holly R. R.	7
Vincent Branch R. R.	4
Freehold and Jamesburg R. R.	15
Sea Shore and Freehold R. R.	6
Rocky Hill R. R.	7
Perth Amboy and Woodbridge R. R.	8
New Brunswick and Millstone R. R.	18
Somerset and Mercer R. R.	8
Frankford and Holmesburg R. R.	4
Connecting Railroad	8
Total miles	498
Delaware and Raritan Canal and feeder	65 miles.
Jersey City Ferry Company.	
Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company.	
Delaware Bridge Company.	

This table serves to convey some idea of the addition that has been made to the details of the tremendous business controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Each of the charters above named is a corporate organization, each requiring constant oversight and constant development to enable the lessee to fulfil the obligations of the lease, and, at the same time, to keep up with the steadily-increasing necessity for larger and more accommodations for freight and travel. And yet this addition of five hundred miles more of railroad will not be felt as an influence disturbing in the slightest degree the wonderfully smooth and quiet working of the ponderous but delicate machinery of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The acquisition of each of these lines of railroads will be a comparative necessity for still further extensions; while upon all of them large improvements will be at once carrying forward of the improvements that have been progressing for several years past, under the old management. So long as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company adheres to its only proper policy of keeping its energies mainly to the advantage of the city and State that gave it birth, it will be felt that the important addition which it has just made to its connections will have none but good results.

RAILROAD MOVEMENTS IN TITUSVILLE.

The *Herald*, of Saturday, says: There is a good deal of quiet work going on here in various railroad interests, and the parties in the new lines contemplated are comparing notes and organizing for action. Mr. J. Condit Smith, who built the Warren and Dunkirk road, is in town, and the new Warren and Venango road from Warren to Oil City via Enterprise and Titusville, in the interest of the New York Central, is said to be taking definite and practical shape. The organization is as follows: C. A. Clute, North East, Pa.; Joseph Harke, Painesville, O.; Jonathan Dickering, N. Y., Assistant Treasurer; John F. McPherson, Warren, Secretary; J. Condit Smith, Buffalo, R. Brown, Warren. Thos. L. Higgins, Frederick; John W. Fall, North East, and David McKelvy, Warren, Directors.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

INDICATIONS.

Brisk southerly winds are probable for to-night on Lake Michigan, and easterly winds on Lake Superior, followed by northerly winds on Monday. Southeasterly winds with threatening weather will continue on the Gulf coast, and northeasterly winds with fair weather and clearing skies in the South Atlantic States. The barometer will probably rise in New England, with northerly winds and clear weather. Cautionary signals have been ordered at Grand Haven, Chicago and Milwaukee.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

There is now in store at San Francisco 60,000 tons of wheat, after shipments this season of 470,000 centals.

Four deaths from yellow fever in Charleston yesterday.

Solomon Eilenstein was shot and instantly killed in Tigerville, Terrebonne parish, La., by one Voorhees, a desperado, who was arrested.

Since September 16th there have been 10 cases of yellow fever at Vicksburg. The disease is now abating. There are thirty cases at Natchez.

The Mayor and many of the officials of Lexington, Ky., have been arraigned on an indictment from the Federal Court, charged with felony, growing out of the disturbances at the August election. The dispatch announcing this says that general indignation exists at what is considered a gross outrage, instigated by leading radicals of the place.

Not a single item of news was received by the Atlantic cable yesterday.

There were eighty-five deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia last week. The disease is still confined principally to the Twentieth ward.

The grand library gift enterprise, at Louisville, has been postponed to December 16th.

The funeral of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., occurred at Lancaster, Ohio, Saturday. Prominent gentlemen from various parts of the State were present. Among the pall-bearers were Gov. Hayes, Senators Sherman and Thurman, and Judge Welsh, of the Supreme Court.

THE IMPRISONED MORMONS.

Their Quarters and Treatment at Camp Douglas—Hundreds of Their Friends Visit Them—Conservative Sermon of Elder Cannon—Return of Jas. H. Young—Row Between a United States Marshal and a Saint, &c., &c.

SALT LAKE, October 29.—Hundreds of people, principally Mormons, visited Camp Douglas to-day, to see Mayor Wells and the other prisoners. Gen. Morrow gave the visitors unrestricted access to their friends, and by his courteous remarks and manner inspired a much better feeling than might have been expected under the circumstances. The arrested parties are quartered in a comfortable and well furnished cottage, and seem quite cheerful. A guard of soldiers march to and fro on the outside.

Elder Geo. Q. Cannon arrived this morning from San Francisco and preached this evening in the large Tabernacle to an audience numbering at least ten thousand. His mind had evidently undergone a remarkable change, for he counseled his hearers to abstain from any act of violence and to submit to the law. God would protect them and deliver them from their persecutors. The crusade against them, he said, would only strengthen and glorify them in the end. Their church could not be overturned. Their faith was the inspiration of the divine spirit, and would endure forever.

Elder Pratt was not so conservative. He did not want any whining Judge to say to him as he did to Hawkins, "I am sorry for you." He wanted no sympathy from any Federal official. He was ready to go to jail for twenty years, but no pity for him from such a source. He predicted that God would totally overthrow or annihilate the present persecutors of the Mormon people.

Nothing further has been heard from Orson Hyde, the apostate. It is believed he is in the City of Mexico.

Joseph H. Young, son of Brigham, has returned to the city, but he is not yet arrested.

A row occurred last night between a Mormon and a United States Deputy Marshal, which resulted in the Marshal knocking the Mormon down and afterward arresting him.

It was reported that an attempt had been made to assassinate the deputy, and there was great excitement. All is quiet and there is no indication of disturbance. The late arrests, however, have created marked depression in the Mormon community.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1871.

TAMMANY ITEMS.

The Committee of Seventy formally indorsed the reform ticket.

Nathaniel Sands asks that the charge against him, having taken money as negotiator of city bonds, be examined by a select committee.

Tweed stated to a reporter that he does not believe that Ingersoll has fled—that he will return again, and declares them his chances of election will not be impaired by the proceedings against him. He declines to answer interrogatories as to his line of defense. Ingersoll is expected to be in Portland, Me. Both he and Garvey, who is absent, are said to be well to do men: that if put to a right examination they might probably tell the story of the Ring. It is his paper of this week Mayor Hall strongly urges the election of Tweed as Senator.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1871.

SALE OF GOLD AND PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million in bonds each Wednesday in November, five millions in all, and to sell a like sum in coin on the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and two millions each on the second and fourth Thursdays, or seven millions in all.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 29.—River three feet five inches and falling. Weather clear and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 29.—River receding slowly, with two feet four inches at the head of the canal, and about ten inches in the chute. Clear and fine.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 29.—Weather warm and nearly clear. River fallen one inch. Up—Fayette, Henderson packet. Down—Ella Hughes, 4 A. M. Nothing doing to-day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, October 29.—Port list: Andy Johnson, New Orleans to Cairo, 10 P. M.; City of Quincy, New Orleans to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Belle of Pike, Memphis packet, 8 A. M.; Belle of Pike, Memphis to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; W. J. Lewis, St. Louis to Memphis, noon; Indiana, Cairo to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; N. Kellogg, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Andy Johnson, New Orleans to Cairo, 10 P. M. River falling two inches; cloudy.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 29.—Arrived—Argonaut, Cairo; Sucker State, Keokuk; Mollie McPike, Louisa, Virginia, Ashuk; St. Paul, Keokuk; Minnie Cook, Kountz, Upper Mississippi; Aid, Missouri river. Departed—Mollie McPike, Louisiana. River stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 29.—Clear and pleasant. River rising. Arrived—Labarge, St. Louis. Departed—Susie Silver, Glencoe and Lockwood, St. Louis; Mary Boyd, Arkansas river.

STATE NEWS.

Charles Lostrom, the only survivor from the lost bark Excelsior, of Erie, arrived in that place on Saturday, and tells a tale of terrible suffering and endurance, and wonderful escape. When the bark broke up, Lostrom got on a small piece of timber, and for three days was constantly washed off, regained his place. He was in the water fifty-eight hours without food before being rescued by a passing vessel.

The editor of the Beaver *Argus* announces that he will not hereafter print original verses from love sick swains or lasses at a less rate than nine dollars per line, cash, in advance.

Fires have been burning in the neighborhood of Youngsville, Warren county, for several days past, destroying fruit trees and fences, but little else. Accounts, no houses or barns had been destroyed.

The Lawrence County Teachers' Institute commences its annual session in New Castle next Monday.

W. H. Longwell has retired from the editorship of the Petroleum Center *Record*, and is succeeded by Charles C. Wilson.

Many country editors hint that Thanksgiving day is near at hand, and there's to'er a turkey in their coops.

The mountains between Huntingdon and Warm Springs have been on fire recently, and much valuable property destroyed.

John P. Rickert died in Pymatuning township, Mercer county, on the 19th inst., aged ninety-six years. He had been a resident of the neighborhood where he died since 1795.

A three-year old daughter of Mr. O. H. Weaver, of Tarascus, Clearfield county, was burned to death on the 19th inst., while playing with a coal oil lamp left within her reach.

The Bedford *Press* says: A young man named George Harwood, of Hopewell township, whilst engaged in gathering chestnuts on last Friday week, fell from a tree, alighting on a fence below, and breaking his thigh in the fall. He was thus rendered helpless, and owing to the fact that he had not informed any one of his hurt, he was compelled to remain under the tree and endure the agony of a broken thigh till Saturday evening, when parties in search of him were attracted to the spot by his cries. The physicians promptly set the limb, but it is to be feared the patient cannot survive, as his injuries are of too serious nature.

In Blairsville last Friday a little boy, aged between two and three years, named Joseph Gwinner, fell into a vessel of boiling water, and was so badly scalded that he died a few days after.

Last Sunday, in Westmoreland county, four miles from Hurtsville, a man named Weaver was found under a tree with a rope preparing to hang himself. He was taken in charge by several gentlemen, who sent him to his friends at Bellefonte. His mind appears to have been unsettled.

Hon. Asa Packer, who founded the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, and endowed it with a fund of half a million of dollars, has recently made the following additional princely proposals: First, he will add two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the endowment fund, on account of which the Board of Trustees shall have raised one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; second, he will give a like sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars more when the Trustees shall have raised a second million of dollars; third, and fifth and fifth Thursdays, and two millions each on the second and fourth Thursdays, or seven millions in all.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURES.

Important Statistics of Metal Work.

The revised census of the manufactures of Philadelphia embraces the following statistics of the production of Philadelphia workers in metals for the year ending June 30, 1870:

7,000 tons cast-steel	$ 1,750,000
Steel rail and other springs	500,000
12,000 tons car wheels	900,000
Hollow-ware and stoves	2,750,000
Locomotives	1,400,000
15,000 tons bar iron	400,000
5,000 tons plate iron	100,000
200 tons iron wire	3,000,000
1,000 tons iron ship cables	150,000
Iron carriage and other bolts	900,000
Table and pocket cutlery	250,000
Edge tools	300,000
Architectural iron	400,000
Ornamental iron	200,000
Steam machinery made for textile fabrics	900,000
General machinery	3,000,000
Wrought iron pipes	6,000,000
Locks	100,000
Malleable iron and hardware	3,000,000
Brass foundries	500,000
Bronze work	100,000
Gas fixtures	2,000,000
Mixed metals	200,000
Silver-ware and plating	250,000
Jewelry	1,000,000
Galvanizing works	200,000
Tinware, roofing, etc	1,500,000
Copper works	600,000
Total	$37,600,000

A CHICAGO correspondent of the *Christian Register* writes the following account of the marriage of the son of Robert Collyer:

Mr. Samuel Collyer, Robert Collyer's oldest son, was to have been married in Unity Church, on Tuesday evening, October 16, to Miss Rebecca Moore, daughter of Mr. Joseph Moore, one of Mr. Collyer's old parishioners and church trustees. His new house was all in readiness for his bride. Then came the fire, taking the church but leaving the new house which stood far to the northwest beyond Lincoln Park. This house eventually became a place of refuge for Mr. Collyer and family for two or three days the South or West Side. The intended bride was among those who were saved out of the fire, and spent twenty-four hours in the boat. She had her wardrobe, escaping with nothing but the clothing she wore. Upon reaching land, she, with her friends, went immediately to the West Side, where her father was lying sick at the house of a physician. For nearly two days and a night the intended bride and groom were filled with anxiety about the fate of each other, but when that was relieved they determined in a trice, with manner to fulfil the plan that had been so suddenly set aside, and be married immediately. If ever there was a time when they needed the support of each other's sympathy and presence, it was then. To get a license was the trouble. Finally the clerk of the court was found, a license written on the blank blotheat of a prayer-book, and they were married by the bedside of the sick father, Mr. Collyer performing the ceremony. The wedded life began under such sad but sacred auspices, we trust, will have a most happy realization.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says: The smoke from the burning forests has been so dense for several days past on the lakes that vessels find it dangerous to move, and the steamers burn lights constantly by day as well as by night. On Tuesday the wind from the northeast brought the pillar of cloud over the city, and the streets and houses were filled with it. Outside harbor were several vessels, the officers of which were afraid to attempt to enter the port, on account of the unnatural darkness that made the sun seem to "turn to blood," as is promised shall be the case when the earth is destroyed by fire.

Business and Trade Items.

[From the New York Express, Saturday.]

The merchants of Chicago are here in considerable numbers arranging the details of settlements with New York jobbers, commission agents and importers. These Chicago merchants exhibit commendable zeal in their endeavors to arrange their affairs so as to resume business at an early day. In a few cases there has been some little attempt at sharp practice, but in the main the statements which have been laid before New York merchants have been fair and frank in detail. Now that the excitement consequent upon the fire has subsided, and the Chicago merchants are facing the situation fairly and squarely, the proposed settlements are naturally looked upon with great interest here, as they effect materially the responsibility of some of our own leading houses, and seem to them the burdens they have unexpectedly to carry in addition to their own liabilities. The New York merchants, as a general thing, have conducted their business for several seasons past upon an eminently conservative basis, although in the great competition of trade they have been forced to some extent to diverge from the cash or short credit system. In the main, however, we are happy and proud to say that the New York merchants present an array of strength not excelled by that any other city of the United states, and we risk but little in saying that they are as strong as the same of any city in the world. There are many who object to any discussion of this Chicago matter in its relations to mercantile business here on the score that it has a tendency to disturb confidence. With this class we cannot agree, for we believe that a thorough announcement of its advent is sufficient to render the demand for tickets immediate and overwhelming. Enough to say that the performances will be given at Library Hall and that Kiesler & Brothers manage the sale as usual, having undertaken to dispose of reserved certificates next Saturday morning.

MASONIC HALL.—This and every evening during the present week the hall will be occupied by Prof. Sylvester, an illusionist of wide celebrity and a humorist of no mean order. Miss Angelique School, also known to fame as a protean artiste, and Alfred Sylvester, Jr., a fine roller skater, will assist the Professor in his entertainments. This is a strong list of attractions, but in addition we have hundred presents, useful and ornamental, some of very considerable value, will be distributed to the audience in the fairest and best manner. The house will no doubt be crowded each evening.

LYDIA THOMPSON will reopen the Academy of Music next Monday evening at her new burlesque troupe, and promises several new pieces. The Academy has been entirely remodeled, and will now compare favorably with the best houses in the city or elsewhere.

GENUINE CRITICISM.—In a corner of the pit of the old Park Theater, in New York, there used to congregate at all important performances, the leading journalistic and other judges of the drama. Prominent among these was always Major M. M. Noah, of the then famous *Sunday Times*. Unto him, on one special occasion, came an admiring friend, and said:

"Ah, Major, good evening! Quite a congregation of the critics, I declare!

"Critics, sir," said the major; "congregation of them here? No, sir; there is not there the critic's corner—the congregation of true critics—there, sir! up there!" And the stern Khedivanarchist of the stage pointed to the throng of boys in the gallery.

His estimate of the justice and impartiality of these fearless young censors was admirably illustrated at the Pittsburgh Opera House on Saturday night. The play was "The Three Guardsmen"—and which they dearly love and are dangerously familiar with. Certain parts in that play were inefficiently express their opinions freely. They did not do it so delicately as many might desire; but with vigor and genuine discrimination and a vast amount of boisterous good humor. No need to name the victims of their critical displeasure, nor to add to the weight of it, except to say that it was judiciously directed. The season, we are sure, will be marked by much both. These boys are not always the pleasantest companions in an audience; but they appreciate good acting, are merciful with mediocrity and pitiless toward absolute incompetence. When their opinions were mightily invited and held in regard we had since compliments in Pittsburgh theatres. The worst compliments were silence and neglect, and without them with the adventitious light or shadow of wandering "stars;" and stars who had any shine in them, could venture to be brilliant free from the fear of being perpetually squelched. Play-goers, remembered times, and they know that those times ceased when the managers ceased to mind the boys.

Encourage the boys, gentlemen, the managers. Take heed of their warnings and cherish their applause. You will find it the truest policy in the long run.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Address of Hon. Felix R. Brunot Before the Y. M. C. A.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association—Reports of Committees—Directors Nominated—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held Saturday evening, in the rooms of the Association, corner Penn and Sixth streets.

The meeting was opened at seven and a half o'clock with the usual introductory exercises, conducted by the President, H. K. Porter.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Jennings, from the Board of Directors, submitted a report. The report stated that the anniversary might be delayed a short time. The Executive Committee have granted the use of the rooms to the Ladies' Relief Committee. The report was adopted.

The Secretary, Mr. Cree, read a number of reports. The Committee on Rooms reported that the parlor had been newly furnished, and other improvements effected. The Committee on Soldiers' Home reported that the meetings at that institution had been discontinued, as the inmates had been distributed around the several hospitals, and the institution was closed. The Committee on Church Directory reported that the circulars had been liberally distributed during the past month. The Committee on Sunday night meetings made an encouraging report. The average attendance was seventy, double the attendance of the previous month. This was owing to the open air meetings held at the foot of the stairs previous to the meeting. The Committee on Sermons reported that arrangements are in progress to have sermons delivered during the winter months in the churches of the Association. At least two sermons a month would be delivered to young men.

ANNUAL ADDRESS—LATER MEETING.

Mr. Robert Orr, from the Committee on Noon Day Meetings, reported an average attendance of 32, an increase of 7 over the previous month. The following list of subjects, and the following leaders have been appointed for the month of November: 1.—Christian Fellowship, Malachi 3:16; Dr. Howard. 2.—Jesus a Deliverer, Hebrews 7:25; Maj. Wm. Frew. 3.—Faith, Philippians 3:13, 14; Rev. R. J. V. Cellars. 4.—Sabbath Schools, Matt 22:1-14; H. K. Porter. 6.—The Churches, Matt. 17:3; the Rev. Montgomery. 7.—Temperance, Genesis 4:9; the Rev. J. D. Herr. 8.—Humility, James 4:9; the Rev. Jas. Dermot. 9.—Jesus a Sin Bearer, Isaiah 53:6; A. E. Palmer. 10.—Personal Experience, 1st John 3:14; the Rev. S. P. Scovel. 11.—Sabbath Schools, Mark 12:28, 44; Thos. Falkowell. 13.—The Churches, Psalm 137:5; the Rev. F. A. Noble. 14.—Temperance, Romans 14:21; William Johnson. 15.—The Blood of Christ, 1st John 1:7; Rev. I. W. McKeever. 16.—Honesty Purpose, John 9:25; A. F. Burchfield. 17.—God's Powerful Arm, Isaiah 40:10; John F. Loy. 18.—Sabbath Schools, Matt. 25:1-13; Richard D. Carlisle. 20.—Jesus Christ's Sufferings, the Rev. E. Y. Garrette. 21.—Temperance, 1st Cor. 10:6-33; W. R. Kerr. 22.—United Work, Matt. 6:33; Capt. W. W. Martin. 23.—Christ in Business, 1st Cor. 10:31; Robert Totten. 24.—Abraham, Romans 4:11; Wm. Bakewell. 25.—Sabbath Schools, Luke 15:14-30; the Rev. Hudson. 27.—The Churches, Psalm 5:7; the Rev. J. H. Knox. 28.—Temperance, Ephesians 5:18; Robt. Carr. 29.—Worth of Example, Matt. 5:13-16; Rev. Dr. Herron. 30.—Standing in Christ, John 15:4; the Rev. Wm. Greenough.

The Rev. J. H. Stuckenberg, from the Library committee reported that the Library contained 1,500 books in the library. At least three thousand will be needed before the Association can lay claim to a good library. The work of increasing the library was progressing very slowly owing to the energies of the association being devoted to the Chicago sufferers.

M. Cree read the reports of the Evening Reception Committee, and the committee on out door meetings. The out door meetings have been held on alternate Sabbaths at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street and corner of Penn and Eleventh streets.

NOMINATION OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee appointed to nominate candidates for directors to serve the ensuing three years, reported the following names: The Rev. B. F. Woodburn, the Rev. J. B. Rothenbu, W. K. Jennings, Thomas Bakewell and Wm. Johnston. The election will take place on Monday, November 6th. The Board of Directors consists of fifteen members who serve three years. Five are elected each year.

Mr. Bell moved that, as the second Sabbath of November had been appointed by the International convention recently held, as a day of special prayer for young men, that the Committee on Noon Day Meetings be requested to arrange for the meeting of the ministers of this vicinity of said action. The motion prevailed and a committee was appointed.

Mr. Kuhn read a number of resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. A. C. Hagerty, who had died within the past month. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

There being no other business to transact, the President introduced to the audience, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, who would deliver a brief address on Indians, and the duty of the christian toward them.

Mr. Brunot then handed the Secretary, Mr. Cree, a note from him in the afternoon by Mr. Cochrane, who handed it to Mr. Brunot. H. Gordon Dupot, Mr. Stuart, in company with a number of others, had been appointed by the citizens of Philadelphia to go to Washington to examine into a system of distributing the relief which is being sent. Mr. Brunot then read the communication as follows:

Mr. Stuart says the desolation in Chicago cannot be described. Sixty-one churches and mission schools are in ashes, and few of those who are left can sustain the Gospel. The churches everywhere must come to their aid, and that speedily. The Young Men's Christian Association are doing a great work in meeting special cases of distress, and supplying missing links in the great work of relief for the destitute. The general relief fund is in very good hands, and is being administered with great ability. The system adopted is as nearly perfect as it can be under the circumstances. Economy and order may be inferred from the fact that nearly forty thousand persons are in receipt of assistance. There is to be given to-day as a day of fasting and prayer, under proclamation by the Mayor. There are to be two union meetings, one addressed by the Y. M. C. A. on the west and south divisions.

But few of the clergymen will be able to receive pastors ordinary salary this winter. All the ministers I met seemed to be worn down with labor, some of them so crippled to be entirely helpless.

Learning, in answer to questions, that the drunkenness, which had been a curse to Chicago on cash, besides car loads of provisions, coal, nails and glasses and, and a large number of tents, Mr. Brunot, Mr. Stuart said, "Well done old Pittsburgh, I always say that you can be depended upon Pittsburgh when the duty or aid is required by the general Name," he said, turning to that gentleman, "we passed them in one night, during the war, $44,000 for the soldiers."

Address of Hon. Felix R. Brunot.

At the conclusion of the reading of the note, Mr. Brunot delivered a brief address on Indian Affairs, of which the following is an extract:

Mr. Brunot said that it would be impossible for him to say justice to such a subject in the time allotted him—only twenty minutes—and thus he would say a few on one or two points. He inferred that such an audience as was present, the duty of Christians towards the Indians was the most important question he could present.

At the present time, Indian affairs occupy a position which they have never before occupied, because the Government has thrown a certain portion of the responsibility connected with the administration of the Indian office upon the christian people. Heretofore every person in the country except a christian had something to do with the Indians, either in asking to keep up a prejudice towards them in the hope that, by war, he might profit by murder. Now, the matter of managing the Indians has been offered to the Christian people. They have been allowed to nominate the persons who shall have charge of the Indians. In order thus, the method was to go among mankind peaceful tribes, and also to send out agents to be in charge of the Indians. The first chance of the agent usually was to select those about him who would share in his profits and the wrongs he could inflict upon them. The result was that the society so gathered about the Indians was as perfectly adapted as it was possible to conceive for their demoralization instead of christianization.

THE INDIAN ANXIOUS TO LEARN.

The speaker said that at one reservation he had lately visited, an Indian, whom he had given some advice, said: "You did not say that; God said that. He did not tell us how we should live as white a white man, and how we should send our children to school; but how can we do that? We have promised teachers long ago, but we have never seen them. We have been promised schools, that our children may learn to read the book of God, but we have not seen them. We want our children to learn. How can they learn unless teachers are sent to us?" The speaker said: "Now he was talking to parents to whom he had been appointed at different times to take care of them, when their home and their *attaches*." "The first thing they did was to take away our wives, and how we could learn to be parents for the fact that in these reservations the Indian population is very small.

As the Christian people have accepted the responsibility of taking charge of the Indians, it behooved them to see to the matter of their education. Missionary stations have already been established in some places, but very few. Churches have been sent. Teachers are very scarce, and school houses are few and far between. One reason why many Indians object to accepting the christian faith is they object to accepting the responsibility, and to try to elevate the Indian race, is found in the fact that they have been told that the Indians do not want to receive instruction and to become civilized. But this assertion should deter christian from endeavoring to do what they might in behalf of this people, why, the speaker asked, were they not willing to carry to them the Gospel to any people. Christians know that it is their duty to preach the Gospel to every creature and is enjoined upon them to be missionaries, that in some way Christ's command to preach the Gospel and the Saviour to those who know him not. And does not the Christian know that it is none of their business whether the Indians believe in the Gospel or not. Do they not know that they are not instructed to preach the Gospel, but to be instrumental in saying by the preaching of the gospel. It is not for the christian to say whether the heathen are capable of receiving the gospel or not. It is the christian's duty to send it to them, and leave the results to God.

The speaker, however, could bear testimony to the fact that the Indians are capable of receiving civilization and christianization, for he had seen the principles of religion and its fruits exemplified not only in exceptional cases, but in whole tribes of Indians. He said that he could not prove it better than by stating some incidents of his late trip. At one reservation, a Presbyterian minister related an incident which shows conclusively that Indians do become good Christians. The minister stated that at one time he, in company with a number of white men and Indians, was passing through a forest, and having finished the prayer with which approached, stepped out. After the party had halted, one of the Indians kindled a fire, prepared the supper, took charge of the horses and prepared a place for the white men to sleep. The minister, being weary, soon after supper retired. After the Indian had finished their work, one of them came to him and said, "Sir, have you gone to bed for the night?" He said "Yes." "Don't you pray to God before you go to bed?" "Yes; sometimes I pray silently." "No, Indian replied, "We always kneel down and pray." The clergyman, feeling rebuked, arose and joined the Indians in their evening devotions. This little illustration, the speaker added, gives an accurate idea of the true Christian Indian, and shows that they can get correct ideas of Christianity. When an Indian becomes a Christian, he is a Christian. An Indian is never a half Christian. He is consistent in everything, and is devoted to his calling, and has a testimony that is full of power.

SERVICES IN AN INDIAN CHURCH.

The speaker and party arrived at this reservation on a Saturday night, and were told that the next morning the Indians would attend a church, which was four and a-half miles distant. The church, the speaker added, was a very neat one, and around it were tied horses and wagons, just as could be seen in any country church. The women were dressed in what they call Boston clothing, and the men were dressed in the same way. The women sat on one side, and the men on the other. They commenced their exercises by reading a portion of Scripture, then sang a hymn in English, which was followed by a short address in the Indian language by one of the natives. This Indian, eleven years ago was ragged and ignorant, and looked as the least promising of the natives. He was converted by the preaching of the missionaries, and is now a licensed preacher of the Methodist conference of Oregon. This address was followed by another one after which the meeting adjourned. The Sunday-school met soon after. The speaker also visited a number of dwellings. In this reservation there were about one hundred and sixty houses, each having about four rooms. The houses were built by the Indians, the money being appropriated by the Government. In many of these houses they have their rooms divided off, showing that they have renounced polygamy. In one house the speaker noticed a picture which had been drawn at school by one of the boys. The picture represented a man and woman sitting at opposite ends of the table. Below the picture was written, "A picture of marriage." Above it was written, "Father and mother stand, divided we fall." This is not an isolated case.

The Episcopal mission in Dakotah have a large number of communicants among the Sioux, many of whom were the perpetrators of Indian massacres. Some of these have been converted to the ministry. Wherever you go, and any tribe you may visit, you will find the Indian crying out for help. They will say, what can we do unless we have teachers. How can we learn. When an Indian is once started, and has a foundation, his progress is very rapid. The speaker then related another incident, of a colony of Californians who had landed about fourteen years ago at a point on the Pacific coast thirty miles north of the California line. When the colony landed they found, contrary to their expectations, that the land was settled by Indians, about thirty in number. The Indians treated the Californians very kindly, assisted them to unload their cargo, build temporary tents, etc. The colony, however, had no sooner got fairly landed than they decided to massacre the Indians, which they did, eight only escaping. This is the origin of many of the Indian wars.

It is said that the Indians wont work. This the speaker said was not the fact. They have farms of their own which are well tilled. They thrash their own wheat, and perform faithfully all the farm work. The speaker then closed his remarks in the following words: I will just say further that I hope that Christians will think of their duty in reference to this people. I wish I had half an hour more time to speak on this subject. I would long to endeavor to enlist your sympathies and services. I can simply